RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
Oregon & California R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
275 Miles
Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Luxurious Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
OCEAN DIVISION
RAIL DIVISION
MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION

FRAUD! CAUTION!
GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.
LEA & PERRINS
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

CARRIAGE

COLLARS AND CUFFS
MONARCH SHIRTS
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 24. NO. 7650. PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884 EIGHT PAGE EDITION.

SMOKE
E. H. GATO'S
ESTRELLA
KEY WEST
HAVANA CIGARS.
NONE BETTER. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ESBERG, BACHMAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, Portland, Or.

THE STOCK OF
Clothing
—OF—
To be disposed of is placed on center tables in lots as follows:

Lot 1 at $6
Comprises 12, $10 and $9 Suits in Harris, Union and Satinette Cassimere.

Lot 2 at $8
Comprises $18, $12 and $10 Suits of Domestic Tweed, Cheviot & Flannel.

Lots 3 and 4 at $9, $10.50.
Comprises $18, $15 and $12.50 Suits in Scotch, Corduroy, Worsted, Cassimere Suits.

Lot 5 at $12.50
Comprises 20, $18 and $15 Suits in Scotch Cassimere, English Worsted, Oregon Cassimere, Black Beaver.

Lots 6 and 7, at $15,
Comprises $25, $22 and $20 Suits, in Corkscrew, Fine Drag Pique and Silk Lined.

Lot 8 at $20,
$32.50 and $27.50, all fine materials.

Lot 15,
OVERCOATS $5 00

Lots 16 to 20,
SUITS. $8.50 to $16

BRING THIS ADVERTISEMENT WITH YOU

We have come to the conclusion that
LOW PRICES
Will sell goods, and in order to maintain the large sales we have been enjoying the past ten days, we have again
REDUCED EVERY ARTICLE
In our establishment, and will commence this
THIS DAY, MONDAY, OCT. 20th
Our stock is now complete in all its branches, and we are able to supply your wants in any quantity, price or quality.
We call special attention to our large stock of
RICH GOLD
CHANDELIERS
—AND—
Library Lamps!
Having sold in the past two weeks over 120 LIBRARY LAMPS, acknowledged by all purchasers to be from $1 50 to $2 50 cheaper than sold in any other house in the city. This is but one instance of LOW PRICES that has come before our notice, but our larger sales in
Crockery,
Glass and Plated Ware,
And the astonishment with which our Low Prices are received by our customers, assures us that you are money out when you purchase elsewhere.
Our number of salesmen has been increased and are now prepared to wait on all, whether come to purchase or not.
Do not buy elsewhere until you have seen our prices.

REMEMBER,
The Grand Reduction Sale commences to-day and will continue until Jan. 1, 1885.
87 and 89 First St.
86 and 88 Second St.

HENRY HEWETT,
General Fire and Marine Insurance Agency.
OFFICE 30 NORTH FRONT ST.,
Between B and D sts Portland, Oregon.
Telephone No 1—
FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE CO.
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INS. CO.
ROYAL INSURANCE CO.
NORWICH UNION FIRE INS. SOCIETY.
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO

PIONEER MASQUE DEPOT
Masquerade Suits
AND
Theatrical Costumes
FOR RENT
Extra inducements offered to the Country Trade. Country Order sent C. O. D.
T. N. DUNBAR
89 Front St. up stairs

ZAN BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms and Wooden Ware, and Importers of Willow Ware.
NOS. 12 AND 14 NORTH FRONT STREET.

ASK YOUR DEALERS
FOR
KELLY'S
FAMOUS
KEY WEST
HAVANA CIGARS

SMOKE
KELLY'S CELEBRATED
CREME de la CREME
KEY WEST
CIGARS!
For sale by all first-class dealers.
H. ROSENFELD & CO.
Sole Agents for North Pacific Coast.

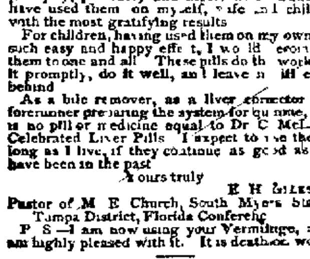
F. E. BEACH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Windows, Blinds,
IMPORTERS
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS.
Price Lists and Discounts furnished on application
103 FRONT ST., Portland, Or.

AXES AND SLEDGES MADE BY P. C. Perkins. Genuine are always stamped with his name in the steel. The standard quality and pattern of this well known wedge is pronounced PERFECTION this year by professional WOODCHOPPERS. I have all sizes in lots to suit.
KIRK SHELDON, Agent, Portland.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

Myers, Fla., September 20, 1883.
Fleming Brothers
It affords me pleasure to assure you that after using Dr C McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills for more than twenty years in my family, that I regard them as being superior to any I have ever used or have seen used. I have not at them constantly and had to try others, and I have tried a good variety, but I have never had any to act so promptly, profitably and nicely as McLane's. I have used them on myself, wife and children, with the most gratifying results.
For children, having used them on my own with such easy and happy effect, I would recommend them to one and all. These pills do the work—do it promptly, do it well, and leave no ill effects behind.
As a bile remover, as a liver corrector, as a forerunner preparing the system for quinine, there is no pill or medicine equal to Dr C McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I expect to use them as long as I live, if they continue as good as they have been in the past.
Yours truly
E H GILES,
Pastor of M E Church, South Myers station, Tampa District, Florida Conference.
P S—I am now using your Vermifuge, and I am highly pleased with it. It is death on worms.

THE ONLY GENUINE
McLANE'S PILLS,
Are the Dr C. McLane's Liver Pills,
MANUFACTURED BY
FLEMING BROTHERS,
24 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Brothers.



Has your foot some variation for the ordinary pedal anatomy making you exceedingly difficult to fit? Yes. Then try "THE HANAN" Shoe.

EGGERT YOUNG & Co., 109 First St.

WOOD, WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from WILDERT'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss saloon will be promptly attended to.
W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

BRISTOL'S
SARSAPARILLA
AND
SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
The Great Purifiers
OF THE
BLOOD AND LIVER

Writing Lessons
AT THE
PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
FORENOON, AFTERNOON, EVENING
Students admitted any time.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Returns Canvassed in Forty-nine Counties.

THE ERRORS ALMOST BALANCE

Eleven Counties Including New York and Kings Remain Uncanvassed—The Republicans will Contest 4000 Votes

NO MATERIAL CHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—Results of the complete official canvass are not yet received from Delaware, Franklin, Orange, Schuyler, Broome, Columbia, Greene, Monroe and St. Lawrence counties. The canvass so far does not make any material change from the figures already published.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASSING BOARD

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—The board of county canvassers resumed its session to-day. The room was filled with politicians and lawyers, representing the republican and democratic parties. The committees on protests and corrected returns appointed to canvass the assembly districts, began labor to-day. It was found, after proceeding a short way down the districts, that the democratic electoral ticket was not properly filled in and that there were clerical discrepancies or omissions. On motion, the whole of one district was referred to the committee on corrected returns.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Nov 12.—The official vote of Suffolk county is as follows: Blaine 5876, Cleveland 6124, Butler 55, St John 456; plurality for Cleveland 268. The returns heretofore published gave Cleveland a plurality of 598.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—The official returns of Suffolk county agree with both the Times and associated press figures, but show a change of 15 votes in Blaine's favor, as compared with the Sun's table. Queens county official returns agree with previously published figures.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov 12.—The Queens county supervisors completed the canvass of the electoral vote this morning. One return from Oyster Bay was found defective after the canvass, but was not an error effecting the result. The vote as officially announced was as follows: Blaine, 8445; Cleveland, 10,367; Butler, 270; St. John, 201. Plurality for Cleveland, 1922. The legal representatives were again present of both parties. The returns heretofore published give Cleveland a plurality of 1927.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov 12.—The Jefferson county official vote gives Blaine 9929, Cleveland 7046, St. John 586, Butler 33.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Nov 12.—The Genesee county official vote gives Blaine 5631, Cleveland 3843, St. John 586, Butler 41.

CANTON, Nov 12.—The St. Lawrence county vote is nearly canvassed without changing the figures already given.

NORWICH, Nov 12.—The official canvass of Chenango county gives Blaine 1064 plurality.

MONTICELLO, Nov 12.—The official canvass of Sullivan county is not completed, owing to clerical errors.

UTICA, Nov 12.—The board of canvassers of Oneida county adjourned yesterday until evening on account of defective returns. The errors are simply clerical. The county clerk's state figures will be as follows: Blaine, 13,780; Cleveland, 13,820; Butler 198; St John, 890.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov 12.—Official vote of Duchess county: Blaine, 9701; Cleveland, 8677; St. John, 498; Butler, 98.

KINGSTON, Nov 12.—Ulster county: Blaine, 9929; Cleveland 9870; Butler, 177; St John, 429.

GENESEO, Nov 12.—Livingston county: Blaine 5191; Cleveland, 4039; Butler, 118; St John 375.

CORTLAND, Nov 12.—Cortland county: Blaine 34 electors, 4042; 1 elector 4041; 1 elector 4048; Cleveland 34 electors 2774, 2 electors 2773; Butler, 112; St John 37.

ELMIRA, Nov 12.—Chemung county: Blaine, 5198; Cleveland 4719; Butler, 613; St John, 185.

ALBANY, Nov 12.—The board of canvassers for Albany county are making slow progress. No footings of the vote are yet announced.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov 12.—Ontario county, official: Blaine, 6982; Cleveland, 5412; Butler, 127; St John, 233.

ITHACA, Nov 12.—Tompkins county, official: Blaine, 4420; Cleveland, 3492; Butler, 267; St John, 573.

UTICA, Nov 12.—Oneida county—Cleveland's plurality, 31.

BUFFALO, Nov 12.—Niagara county—Cleveland 6183, Blaine 5873, St. John 503, Butler 69.

CHANGE FAVORABLE TO BLAINE.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—A change favorable to Blaine of 233 votes, in the seventeenth election district of the second assembly district, as against the returns published Wednesday morning was made by the board of canvassers of this county to-day, but on a careful comparison with the police and press returns it was found that the difference would be made up in districts to be canvassed.

NEW YORK COUNTY

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—The board of canvassers of New York county examined the returns from the first three assembly districts to-day. A few differences from the press reports published Wednesday morning were discovered, but nothing found that will materially affect Cleveland's plurality as published. It is estimated that Oswald Ottendorfer may fall 100 votes behind his comrades on the electoral ticket.

KINGS COUNTY

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—The official canvass of twenty wards in Kings county shows a gain of thirty nine votes for Cleveland and two for Blaine.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" EDITORIAL.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The *Tribune*, editorially, says: "The official canvass was completed yesterday, so far as heard from at this writing, in thirty-seven counties of New York. No considerable change is made in these counties from previously reported figures. The counties in which important questions may arise remain to be heard from. The final result may not be determined for a week to come. In this city the canvass is expected to last ten days, and in Brooklyn nearly as long. The figures furnished by the Associated Press Saturday morning gave the state to Cleveland by about 724 plurality. This has since been reduced by an error in New York, and varied by slight changes elsewhere, so as to leave Cleveland, on that basis, about 425. Our own table Thursday night gave Blaine 84, but the figures for Cattaraugus, furnished by our special dispatches, and confirmed by both the associated press and a dispatch to the state contained an error as big as the one here, and the correction brought down that table to 408 for Blaine. So far as can now be known the truth probably lies between the two. At any rate there seems to be no reason, yet ascertained, for believing that the plurality will amount to 500 either way, unless through unexpected action of some of the boards of supervisors. It is idle to dispute or dogmatize over a margin so narrow in a vote so large, with so many points of irregularity, or worse, yet to be passed upon. It is not time, either to be over sanguine of success or to give up the case. We can only hope for the result for which we have been laboring."

FROM THE "MAIL AND EXPRESS"

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—The *Mail and Express* this afternoon says: "The official canvass of the vote of this state is in progress to-day. Few changes were made by the canvassers yesterday. It is now generally conceded that the vote of the counties above the Harlem bridge cannot be changed to alter Cleveland's plurality. An accurate canvass may entirely wipe out the plurality, and on this alone are based the hopes of the republicans. At midnight forty of the sixty counties have been heard from, officially. They show a net gain of 93 for Cleveland, leaving his plurality at 1225. According to the claim of the democrats this practically ends any probability of serious increase to Blaine's majorities in the rural counties, although it is fair to bear in mind that, when gains are expected, the canvass is delayed, and a case may yet be presented in the eight or ten counties where cases have been made up. The real fight is in this city, and republican hopes were greatly dampened when Elihu Root announced yesterday that he found the majority to be 43,225, wiping out the gain of 426 votes announced on Saturday. The total number of votes reported which, in some form or another, George Bliss expects to take exceptions to the informal count already had is about 4000. About one-third of these are defective or blank ballots, and the rest are Butler, St John and other votes which were miscounted, excluded or otherwise added to swell the Cleveland vote."

CONKLING MAY GO TO THE SENATE.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The *Star* (Tammany's organ) editorially says: "With Hon. Roscoe Conkling formally accepting a legal retainer from the democratic national committee, and with his stalwart followers openly proclaiming that he and they had knifed Blaine, as the half breeds had knifed Folger, manifestly only one short step further is required to bring Conkling definitely and avowedly into the democratic fold. Then, suppose Conkling should be the democratic nominee for United States senator and the fourteen stalwart members of the legislature should bolt the party caucus and vote for him? Roscoe Conkling was once a democrat, and in the present transition and state of political parties he may conclude that Cleveland is a good enough republican for him as he was good enough for the half-breeds in 1882. In that event it is not at all impossible that he may be sent back to the United States senate by a legislative coalition of democrats and stalwarts."

CONKLING'S OPINION

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The *Herald* prints an interview with Conkling, who stated: "It seems quite obvious that the state of New York has appointed electors favorable to Cleveland and Hendricks, and the sooner the fact is accepted the better it seems to me, it will be for the whole country. In this city and Kings county there seems no reason to apprehend any serious difficulty or question about the number of votes given to the presidential ticket. That number is already known, far and wide. As to writs of mandamus or other extraordinary proceedings, I cannot discover any need or excuse for them so far, nor any justification for prolonged haggling over the matter."

A BROKER'S OPINION

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—A well known California broker said to your reporter yesterday afternoon: "Stocks during election week were in a deplorable condition. The market was weak and unsettled and showed a steady downward tendency. Now, however, the market is firmer in tone, and while brokers generally do not anticipate much business during the remainder of the month, a better feeling prevails. Among both republicans and democrats there is a feeling of uncertainty as to the result of the presidential contest, which only the official count can dispel. There are no fears of a panic, however, in case Blaine is declared president. The general belief is that the country is safe in the hands of either Blaine or Cleveland."

A GLOOMY VIEW

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—A Philadelphia special says: The *Press* staff correspondents at New York apparently give up the hope of Blaine's securing a plurality in the state, of which they have been so confident. They say the real fight is in the city, and republican hopes where greatly dampened here when Elihu Root announced to-day that he found the majority to be 43,225, wiping out the gain of 421 votes announced Saturday. The miserable machinery by which the republican party is managed here has had few better illustrations than the circumstance that the leader has not been able to state accurately the total of returns in his hands, as chief of the bureau of elections, when this total was of vital importance.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—The board of trade and transportation has adopted a resolution condemning "expressions of an inflammatory character in connection with the close contest in the presidential election," scouting the idea of fraud, and asserting that every citizen will submit to the determination of the constituted authorities.

MANUFACTURERS INTERVIEWED

TROY, Nov 12.—Correspondents and reporters of the Troy *Telegram* interviewed seventy-five manufacturers in the largest manufacturing towns of northern New York on the effect of politics on their industry. Republicans and democrats agreed that the election of Cleveland would have little effect on any of the manufacturing industries.

IN OTHER STATES

HARD-TIMES ALREADY

CAMDEN, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The reduction of wages at the Gloucester City iron works, at first announced at 10 per cent, proves to be so much in excess of it, that it was decided by some of the men that they would not submit. Consequently crane men, who were reduced about 35 per cent., struck. A number of other workmen went out with them, leaving only a few at work. The proprietors state that they cannot afford, with the present business outlook, to pay any higher wages, and work will be closed until there is an improvement in business. This improvement they confidently expect, in case the presidential contest shall result in republican success. A prominent resident of the place, who takes no active interest in politics, said this afternoon that he believed that if the election were to be held to-morrow there would be 500 more republican votes cast here than on Tuesday, and in case Cleveland is declared elected there will not be a corporal's guard of democrats left in the city.

IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Nov 12.—Forty three of the eighty counties in Michigan have reported on the official count. Blaine has pluralities of 13,356, and the fusionists pluralities of 6370. The remaining counties are evenly divided between the fusionists, and the republican plurality given in figures so far reported will be cut down to between 4000 and 5000. The congressional delegation stands seven fusionists to one republican.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, Nov 12.—Official returns received by the secretary of state give the following as the result of the vote of the state: Blaine 43,166, Cleveland 39,166, St. John 1573, Butler 552, aggregate vote 84,457, Blaine's plurality, 4000. Blaine's majority, 1875. Currier, republican for governor, has a majority over all of 498.

ST JOHN SPEAKS

OLATHE, Ks., Nov 12.—St John says he held no relations whatever with any political party in the campaign except the prohibition party; that he made the fight strictly upon the principle which he represented, and that he will take the field again, after a few weeks rest.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov 12.—The official vote of Delaware gives Cleveland 16,054, Blaine 12,778, St John 55, Butler 6. St. John and Butler tickets were reported in Newcastle county only. The temperance legislative vote was 1549.

HENDRICKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 12.—Hendricks will review a democratic parade Saturday.

IN THE SOUTH.

CELEBRATION IN ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, Nov 12.—The third jollification over Cleveland's election took place here to-night. It surpasses anything in the history of the place. The streets are bright as day. Cannon boomed and rockets flamed. There was a torchlight procession of great length. Excursion trains ran in from all directions. Every speaker referred to the story told the negroes of their re-enslavement if a democratic president was elected, and it was strongly denounced. Resolutions expressing Union sentiments were adopted.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov 12.—Among the resolutions adopted at the grand democratic meeting last night, was the following:

Resolved, That we will welcome the day when there shall be no solid south, and no solid north, but a solid Union as it was 80 years ago, and when all American citizens, white and black, native and adopted, at home and abroad, shall stand equal before the law and be cherished and protected by our country's flag.

THE SOUTHERN STYLE

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—An Athens, Georgia, special says: John Sikes, on the strength of the democratic victory, was "painting the town red" yesterday and entering a bar room yelled for Cleveland. John Moor, a respectable citizen, jocularly hurrahed for Blaine, when Sikes stabbed him to death.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Nov 12.—Yazoo City and Meridian celebrated Cleveland's election to-night. The official vote of Mississippi is, Cleveland 78,451, Blaine 42,774.

GENERAL NEWS.

Movements of the South American Commission.

THE COUNCIL OF PRELATES

A Fraudulent Indian Princess—John McCullough Still Uncured—Patti Wants to Leave America

CHICAGO, Nov 12.—The commission appointed at the recent session of congress to ascertain and report on the best methods of promoting trade between the United States and Central and South America, having completed their work in the eastern states, will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, where they will hold a series of conferences with business men of that city, with a view of ascertaining their opinions as to what this government can do toward securing a market for our surplus products in Central and South America. The commission consists of General George H. Sharpe of New York, Ex-Governor Thomas C. Reynolds of Missouri, and Judge Solon O. Thacher of Kansas, with William E. Curtis of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, secretary. The commission expects to reach San Francisco by the 21st inst., and to commence their sessions on Saturday the 22d. Invitations will be issued to the business men of San Francisco to meet the commission and present their views. From San Francisco the commission goes to Mexico, to be present at the inauguration of President-elect Diaz.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL

BALTIMORE, Nov 12.—At the meeting of the plenary council to-day, several subjects to be considered were called up, and placed in the hands of committees. It is expected most of the committees will be ready to report Friday. It is understood that higher education of the clergy and of the people, and the marriage relation, will be among the most important subjects to be disposed of. Only matters affecting the government of the Catholic church in the United States will be considered, the council having nothing to do with dogmas of faith. The attendance of delegates at the session to-day was full. This evening Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland preached on the necessity of revelation. To-morrow pontifical mass of requiem will be celebrated in the cathedral for the repose of the souls of bishops who have died since the meeting of the second plenary council. Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco will be the celebrant, and Archbishop Corrigan of New York will pronounce the eulogium.

A FRAUDULENT INDIAN PRINCESS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—A special from Erie, Pa., says: Sagonna, an Indian princess, who was exposed in California as an adventuress, left Erie two years ago, having married Juanita, an aged Mohawk chief, who came from Ontario, with a band of Indians, to play lacrosse. She came here from France, over twenty years ago, claiming to be a French countess, and obtained a position as a French teacher in an academy, under Judge Albion Tourgee, then an obscure school principal. She first married Andrew Johnson, a wealthy cousin of President Johnson, the groom being 80 years old. After capturing Chief Juanita, and getting his money, she adopted the Indian costume. A son of the chief followed her to Sacramento, and demanded restoration of his father's money, when she turned him over to the courts for attempting to blackmail her.

RELIGIOUS PEOPLE AROUSED

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The accounts of the Chinese massacre of Christians, received via San Francisco, create a widespread feeling in eastern religious communities, and measures will be taken to elicit an expression of feeling from the public, stimulating the government to action that will not only prevent outrages in the future, but compel the Pekin authorities to make indemnity for losses already sustained. The clergy of leading denominations are in favor of the movement, and a call for a public meeting is talked of by the highest dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. A similar demonstration is spoken of in Brooklyn. Beecher and Talmage cordially favor it.

BAD EFFECTS OF THE DROUTH

RALEIGH, W. Va., Nov 12.—The long drouth has drained the streams to small proportions, and, as a consequence, the people and their domestic animals are forced to go long distances for water. For several weeks flux has been prevalent among men and animals, and it is said nearly 100 persons have died, while the loss on stock will reach thousands of dollars. An investigation shows that the water had become heavily charged with mineral matter from the mountains. Great distress prevails, and unless rain soon comes the disease will grow into a plague.

VANDERBILT TAKES A TRIP

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—William H Vanderbilt and family have gone to Detroit. They are traveling in Vanderbilt's private car. A friend of Vanderbilt says the trip is simply for pleasure and for the benefit of his health, and that he will be gone only a few days. It was stated last night that the trip was taken on advice of physicians, who thought the motion of the car would arrest a tendency to paralysis. Vanderbilt is said to have been able to take only milk for several days past.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov 12.—The eighteenth annual session of the national grange convened to-day in the senate chamber of the state capitol. J. J. Woodman of Michigan, worthy master, presided. California and nearly every other state is represented. To-day's session was private. A public reception will be held to-morrow afternoon.

THE GREAT CONVENTION OF STOCKMEN

ST LOUIS, Nov 12.—The long-talked of cattlemen's convention will assemble in this city next Monday. There are nearly 9000 delegates in attendance, and it is estimated that 10,000 cattlemen from the northwest, west, Texas and Europe will be present. It will be the first time stockmen of the entire country have met in convention.

DANA'S SON MARRIED

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Grace church was filled yesterday at 1 P. M., when Miss Mary Butler Duncan, daughter of William Butler Duncan was married to Paul Dana, son of Charles A. Dana, editor of the *Sun*. The ceremony was performed by Rev Huntington, rector of Grace church.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

BOSTON, Nov 12.—By reason of the outbreak of cholera in Paris, the city board of health to-day issued more stringent orders to the port physician, in regard to the examination of passengers and baggage which arrive here from foreign ports, especially on the French coast.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—Monsignor Capel delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Club to-night an abridgment of his address on "Patriotism," as given at the cathedral. In the course of his remarks he said: "It was a bad side of our elections that showed our attempts to pull down the character of the men who were to rule us."

NOTABLE DEAD.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST

PITTSBURG, Nov 12.—Ormsley Phillips, one of the proprietors of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, died suddenly this morning at 9 o'clock of nervous prostration. The deceased was for many years prominently connected with iron and glass industries here, was mayor of Allegheny City three years and at the time of his death was president of the board of managers of the western penitentiary.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MASON

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov 12.—Thomas Beveridge Howd of Beveredge, Browning county, widely known among the brewers of the country, is dead, aged 74. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

SPORTING NOTES.

SULLIVAN INTERVIEWED

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The net result in money for Sullivan's ten minutes' mauling of Laflin was $5320. The total receipts were $7563.

Sullivan, being interviewed yesterday, said: "I'll never enter the ring again. They may issue all the challenges they like. What is the use of fighting a man with bare knuckles when I can knock him out with gloves?"

"What do you suppose the real reason Ryan failed to come to time in San Francisco?"

"He says he was not satisfied with Parson Davis, as he always come out with a small stake whenever the Parson handled the returns. I wonder if he is all right, as I know he is a fine fighter. I am tired of the business and am anxious to quit. I shall never enter the ring again, and I intend to give up boxing even, before long."

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS

A Young English Girl Rescued from the Elders in Charge of the Recruits

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—One hundred and sixty four Mormons landed here yesterday, being the last consignment this year. Most of them are from the British Isles. Chief Elder Smith is rather discouraged at the poor crop. One of the Mormons, a shy English girl named Cook, declined to accompany the Mormons any further upon arriving here. She said: "I was led by curiosity to attend a Mormon missionary meeting. The missionary said he knew my mother in America, and she had told him she wanted me to come and join her. Then he showed me a letter which he said had been written by her to him and let me read that part of the paper in which something was written. The Mormons told us that we young women folks would all get married to husbands and be sure of happy and prosperous lives, when we got out to Utah. The elders said it was a fertile country with a religious government, and that everything was nice and homelike. I believed what he said, and when the ship sailed I was one of several score of women who made up the company that went on board. I don't believe it is true at all now."

"Don't you want to go to Utah then?" Mr Gilden asked.

"Oh, no," said the girl, "but I can't help myself now."

"Well you shan't go if you don't want to," said Gilden. "I'll stop it."

"Don't tell the elders though," the emigrant said. "They'd keep me down there in the steerage all the time."

Gilden said that he watched the elders, after the interview, before acting. There were half a dozen of them on board, and they lived like nabobs. They drank champagne constantly in the cabin, and played cards for money with anybody who would join in. Gilden says that he and other passengers saw them go among young women in their company and display photographs of good looking Mormons, telling them that the originals would marry them as soon as they got to Utah. Gilden spoke to a dozen Americans and Irishmen about Miss Cook, and said he had resolved to rescue the girl from the elders. The other passengers acquiesced in the scheme, and yesterday morning they went in a group to the elders, who were standing near the steerage, and demanded that the girl be allowed to follow her own wish, and be released from any agreement she might have made.

"You mind your own business," said one of the elders. "The girl is one of our party."

One of the passengers pushed forward and grabbed Miss Cook and drew her away. Instantly there was a tussel, and one of the elders was knocked flat on the deck. An angry Irishman, in the melee, shouted an imprecation at the elders and threatened to lay them all out if they touched the girl again. The Mormons finally drew back and let the Brooklyn man lead the girl to the cabin. Miss Cook had about $50 in English money.

THE STAGE

JOHN McCULLOUGH STILL UNCURED

PITTSBURG, Nov 11.—[Special.]—John McCullough the tragedian, was a passenger on the Western express which arrived in Pittsburg yesterday morning from New York, having left there last evening. He had a ticket for Chicago, and was in the sleeping car. When it was found in New York that he had left the city some of his friends telegraphed to Philadelphia to have him taken off the train there, but to this McCullough objected. Several men were at one time trying to take him off but he insisted in staying on the train. He told them they must not take such liberties with him that he was on his way west to fill his engagements, and that they must not interfere with any of them. To a friend in this city he said: "I am on my way to St. Louis, where I am billed to appear as the "Gladiator" to-night, and I will play a round of characters there this week, and then I play with my old friend John Wesler in Pittsburg next week, where I have plenty of friends." All this proves that McCullough is still mentally unsound. McCullough did not get off the cars here, and while he appeared gentle, yet it is thought his mind is all gone.

ST LOUIS, Nov 11.—John McCullough arrived at the Southern hotel in this city this evening, and if rumor is to be credited, his mental condition is pitiable in the extreme. He came here with the intention of opening in "The Gladiator," but the proposition is so absurd that the management of the Olympic theater has closed the house rather than make an exposure of the infirmities of this actor. The utmost secrecy concerning him is maintained by those in charge of him, and nothing can be learned at the hotel.

ST LOUIS, Nov 12.—John McCullough is still stopping at the Southern hotel. Bob, his dresser, is not with him. He said to-day that he intended leaving for New York to-night and would then go to Pittsburg to play an engagement next week. His friends closely watch him since his arrival here, and are giving him proper care. He wanders around aimlessly and has no apparent object but to resume his engagement. He professed to be shocked when he learned that his company was not here, as he said he intended resuming acting this week at the Olympic. On many subjects his mind is apparently unclouded.

John McCullough did not start east to-night but is spending his time quietly at the Southern hotel under the watchful care of friends. He seems quite rational on all subjects except acting and insists that he intends to meet his engagements for the season.

PATTI WANTS TO SING IN PARIS.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—[Special.]—It was rumored with almost conviction of certainty in operatic circles yesterday that Patti would not sing at the academy last night, though, as it turned out, the Diva did make her appearance. Then the rumor merely altered its complexion, and vowed that she would not sing again. Since her divorce has been obtained Patti will be only too delighted at any excuse to break her American engagements. Hitherto she has been unable to sing in Paris, as her husband, Marquis DeCaux, could, under the French law, seize all her salary. It was even reported that a telegraphic contract had been signed by her yesterday morning for her speedy appearance in Paris.

HENRY IRVING INTERVIEWED

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—[Special.]—Henry Irving said to a *Journal* reporter yesterday: "I shall never return to this country again, in a professional way, but will certainly travel through the far west at my leisure."

"Why were your San Francisco dates cancelled?"

"There never were any dates for San Francisco, and therefore none were cancelled. I was anxious to go to California, but the great distance and expense of carrying sixty people there and back would have made it impracticable, and the project was abandoned."

MAPLESON DISGUSTED

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Colonel Mapleson said yesterday that he would advertise Patti's last nights in a few days and altogether discontinue giving Italian opera in the Academy of Music, if he could not make more satisfactory arrangements with the board of directors. "I'm blessed," said he, "if the board of directors haven't resolved themselves into a board of discouragement of Italian opera in New York."

PATTI BUYS A BILLIARD TABLE.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Mme Patti bought a billiard table yesterday. It was made for exhibition purposes, and took the gold medal at Chicago. The price put upon it was $2500, but the diva obtained it for $1500. A dozen kinds of wood are used in its construction. It is inlaid with pearl and bronze, and is particularly rich in medallions. Patti plays a fair game of billiards, and Nicolini would be considered strong among amateurs. The table is to be shipped to Patti's castle in Wales.

MRS. VICTORIA SCHILLING-HULSKAMP

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—Mrs. Victoria Schilling-Hulskamp, *nee* Morisini, has concluded an engagement for six months, for concerts, following in opera bouffe.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Alarming Increase of Cholera in Paris and Suburbs.

EPIDEMIC NOTES FROM PARIS

French Troops in a Perilous Situation—Minister Astor Resigns because Cleveland is Probably Elected—Old World Notes.

PARIS, Nov [illegible].—[illegible] higher [illegible] hours ended at 6 to-night there were [illegible] deaths from cholera in Paris.

MILAN, Nov 12.—In the last forty-eight hours there have been seven new cases and two deaths from cholera.

TOULON, Nov 12.—There were two deaths from cholera to-day. Several fresh cases are reported. An actor was seized with vomiting last night as he went upon the stage, and died shortly afterwards of apoplexy. The city is [illegible].

PARIS, Nov 12.—From midnight to noon to-day the deaths from cholera were 24. Of these 19 occurred in the hospitals and at homes.

PARIS, Nov 12.—Medical and surgical societies [illegible] English hospitals have [illegible]ed not to admit women to competition for positions in the hospital service.

PARIS, midnight.—During the past twenty-four hours there have been forty-seven deaths in this city by cholera, including fatal cases in the hospitals.

THE PEOPLE FEARLESS.

PARIS, Nov 13.—The people continue fearless, though the epidemic is spreading throughout the city. One warehouse on Monday sold 20,000 yards of red flannel, which is supposed to be a preventive against cholera. Troops and policemen on night duty are allowed rum with their coffee. The exodus of foreigners increases. A continuous string of vehicles line the neighborhood of railway stations. The doctors are of the opinion that strong healthy people are not likely to be attacked by the disease. No hospital attendants have been seized by cholera. Therefore the plague is not believed to be contagious. The slums of the city have been flushed with water heavily charged with carbolic acid. Three cases have occurred in the police department situated in the slums. It is feared the disease will rapidly spread there. Prisoners in the station there awaiting trial, or disposed after sentence, are huddled in narrow holes, reeking with foulest odors. Their bed linen is seldom changed, but it is now being washed and disinfected.

THE DISEASE OF A MILD FORM.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—A special from Paris on the cholera says: "The total number of cases so far is 830. Of these not one third ended fatally, and the epidemic seemed to grow less virulent in ratio to the increase of the sick list. The proportion of deaths thus far is quite insignificant. Unless you absolutely go out of your way to find cholera you would scarcely know of its existence, nor is it very terrible when found. Dr. Brouardel [illegible] is confident [illegible] that the disease is really a mild form of Asiatic cholera. They are hopeful, however, of stamping it out quickly, as Brouardel says the doctors have had ample warning, and we are prepared to fight the invader. We hear very little now of microbist and anti-microbist theories.

CHOLERA NOTES.

PARIS, Nov 12.—The telephone company has granted free use of their offices for calling assistance for cholera patients.

The Patriotic league has converted its meeting hall into a cholera hospital.

The archbishop of Paris is a daily visitor at the hospitals.

It is noticeable that the suburb of this city, where drainage is bad and water more sewerage, are unaffected by the epidemic. Also that the environs of the cemeteries are scarcely affected by the disease, while in several portions of the city which are well supplied with water several cases occurred. *Le Soir* says the quarters on the right side of the river Seine which have been severely attacked by cholera, derive their water from the [illegible] canals.

AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Nov 12.—Three friars of the Ecole [illegible] have died from cholera. The school is closed. It is believed the number of cases at Toulon have been understated, under the influence of hotel keepers. Numerous fugitives from Paris have arrived at Genoa. Spaniards residing in Paris have returned to Spain, to avoid the threatened quarantine.

PATTI IS FREE.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The tribunal has proclaimed absolute dissolution of the marriage of Patti and De Caux.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ADVICE TO CANADA.

LONDON, Nov 12.—The *Times*, in a leading editorial, urges the Canadian government to reduce the sugar imports from the West Indies, thereby opening a West Indies market to its own products—corn, fish and timber—which will enable Canada to export as cheaply and as largely as the United States, and would also enable Canada to compete with America in sugar refining and other manufactures, by obtaining a cheap and plentiful supply of raw material. There is nothing to prevent a mutually advantageous trade with the West Indies. It rests with the Canadians themselves whether to allow America a monopoly of the West India trade or not.

DEFICIENCY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The government has issued deficiency estimates, with reference to the cost of the Nile expedition. The army will require £1,000,000 more than previously estimated, and the navy £324,000. For the Bechuana expedition the government estimates that £675,000 will be required by the army and £50,000 by the navy.

FEELING OF CROFTERS.

LONDON, Nov 12.—A meeting of crofters in the Isle of Skye was held to-day. It was unanimously resolved to offer no resistance to the police, though they made many arrests.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At the Shrewsbury November meeting to-day, the race for the Shrewsbury cup (handicap), was won by Springbox, Postscript second, Umpire third.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Wheat is very dull. California declined 1 penny. Corn is quiet and steady.

THE SOUDAN.

NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov 12.—A government clerk from Khartoum says General Gordon frequently attacked El Mahdi's forces, causing fearful havoc among them. El Mahdi ordered his troops not to kill General Gordon, but to take him prisoner and hold him as hostage for the surrender of Arabi Bey.

KHARTOUM IS SAFE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Messrs Monoubides, Greek merchants, have received advices from their partner, Greek consul at Khartoum, that the city is safe. There have been many desertions from General Gordon's regular force.

FRESH RUMORS OF GORDON'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov 12.—A dispatch from Cairo to Reuter's telegram agency states that fresh rumors are current there that Khartoum was captured by El Mahdi, and General Gordon massacred, the latter part of September.

GERMANY.

RESULT OF THE SECOND BALLOT.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—Further returns from the second ballot for members of the reichstag show the election of two more social democrats, two national liberals, one German liberal, one conservative and one people's party. At Hamburg, Herr Woermann, national liberal candidate, defeated Herr Heinzell, social democrat candidate.

CHOLERA SCARE IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The imperial boards of health in Germany, Austria and Hungary are acting in concert in the endeavor to adopt measures to prevent the cholera from securing an entrance into either country.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov 11.—The reichstag will convene November 20.

BELGIUM.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE ELECTED.

BRUSSELS, Nov 11.—The senate to-day elected Baron Danethan president. The baron urged upon the senate the necessity of enforcing respect for the ruling of the constitutional monarchy, and the existing institutions of the country, claiming that the peaceful and regular working of the laws were the only safeguards of order, and the rights and liberty of the people.

SCOTLAND.

MICHAEL DAVITT MAKES AN ADDRESS.

GLASGOW, Nov 11.—Michael Davitt, in an address at Coalbridge to-day, predicted that there would be greater danger for England when, the passage of the franchise bill having augmented the Irish party in parliament, the government refused to allow home rule in Ireland. He also denies the statement that he had urged the crofters to armed resistance, but he said they have the right on their side, and will ultimately succeed.

IRELAND.

RELEASE OF SUSPECTS.

DUBLIN, Nov 11.—Patrick N. Fitzgerald, the former suspect arrested in London last April, on a charge of treason felony, was acquitted. Owing to his acquittal the crown abandoned the Tubber and Curry cases, and all the prisoners were released, and were received by their friends with great rejoicing.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

DUBLIN, Nov 12.—The corporation of the city of Dublin to-day, by an overwhelming majority refused to pay any attention to the demand for extra police. They also passed a resolution denouncing the government for the appointment of George Bolton as crown solicitor for Ireland.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

IN A PERILOUS SITUATION.

HONG KONG, Nov 12.—The Chinese are still blocking Kelung. The situation of the French at Tonquin is daily becoming more perilous. The outposts are subject to constant attacks and there is great difficulty in procuring provisions in the territory between Hanoi and Sontay, and daily skirmishes take place. The health of the troops at Hanoi is bad, and numbers of men are unfit for service.

FRENCH LOSSES LIGHT.

HONG KONG, Nov 12.—French casualties in the fight on the Tamsui road last week were trifling. The French have captured the Chinese gunboat [illegible]choo.

SPAIN.

SPAIN QUARANTINES AGAINST FRANCE.

MADRID, Nov 11.—On account of the continued existence of the cholera in France, the Spanish government have directed that persons arriving overland from that country shall submit to a quarantine of ten days at the Spanish frontier.

CANADA.

THE CREW ALL SAVED.

QUEBEC, Nov 12.—Later dispatches in reference to the schooner Emelie Jemelin, before reported wrecked at Point Desprentes, confirm the statement, but say the crew were all saved. They are on Caribou island, without provisions.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTER ASTOR RESIGNS.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The *Politische [illegible]* says Mr Astor, United States minister at Rome, resigned his office directly he heard of the election of Cleveland.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—Governments, strong and higher. Railways, firm. Stocks opened lower and before the first call Lackawanna, Northwestern, St Paul, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Western Union fell off ⅛ to ½. After 10:30 A. M. there was a change for the better, and under purchases for both long and short account prices advanced 1¼ to 1½. Union Pacific was a feature. In the afternoon a slightly weaker feeling prevailed, prices running off ¼ to ⅜, but at 2:30 many shares were at the highest point of the day. Near the close another moderate selling movement set in and the market left off weak.

The governing committee of the stock exchange have listed $6,500,000 of coupon 5 per cent debenture bonds and $2,000,000 general 6 per cent bonds of the St Louis and San Francisco railroad.

Mining stocks were dull and without feature in the forenoon. Sales included Bodie at $1 10, Robinson 45@47c, Consolidated Pacific 90, Sutro 11@12c, Spring Valley $1 05 and Standard 97. Sales this afternoon included Horn Silver at $4 40, Iron Silver $1, Breece 20c (buyer 60) and Rappahannock 77c (buyer 60).

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Money was easy at 1@1½, closed offered 1. Prime paper, 5@6. Exchange, bills, quiet at $4 79½, demand $4 83½.

Bonds—3s, 100¾; 4½s, 111; 4s, 121⅝; Pacific 6s of '95, 1[illegible].

Stocks—American 92½, Canada Pacific 43[illegible], Canada Southern 30, Central Pacific 33, Burlington 117½, Lackawanna 103⅝, Denver & Rio Grande 9½, Erie 12½, Hannibal & St. Joe 3[illegible], Kansas & Texas 11¼, Lake Shore 65⅝, Louisville & Nashville 24⅞, Michigan Central 50, Northern Pacific 18, Preferred 42½, Northwestern 85⅝, New York Central 85½, Oregon Navigation 70, Transcontinental 12⅝, Improvement 15, Pacific Mail 50⅜, Panama 98, Rock Island 10, St. Paul 73⅜, Texas Pacific 9⅝, Union Pacific 50½, United States 51, Fargo 108, Western Union 58⅛.

Petroleum was firm at 72½.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hogs—Receipts, 38,000; dull and 15c lower; rough packing, $4 00@4 40; packing and shipping, $4 50@4 80, light, $4 20@4 65.

Cattle—Receipts, 8600, weak and 10@20c lower; good to choice, $5 50@6 10, common to medium, $4 20@5 30; stockers $3 25@4 00; feeders, $4 00@4 50; range, steady; Texans, $3 [illegible]@4 50. Sales—179 Montana, 1218 lbs, $5 40, 141 Montana Texans, 1012 lbs, $4 50, 158 Montana, 1175 lbs, $4 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; weak, active and 15@25c lower, especially on common to fair, which sold at $2 00@3 00, medium to good, $3 50@4 00.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Wheat, easier, 72 November, 73⅞ December. Corn, steady; 43⅞ November, 39⅝ December. Oats, firm and unchanged. Rye, dull at 50. Barley, dull at 58@58½.

Pork irregular, $11 22½ the year. Lard, firmer, $6 92½, November. Bulk meats, easier, shoulders, $5 00@5 25; short ribs, $6 37½@6 50; short clear, $6 90@7 00.

Whisky, $1 13.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: Speculation in grain had yesterday something of the old time ring about it, with prices fluctuating frequently, and now and then violently. Apprehensions of posted wheat frightened holders of long contracts and caused them to sell out, and a decline of 1¼@1½c followed. This in turn was followed by a reaction of 1½@1⅝c, but finally the market showed a decline of ⅜@¼c for active months, while November contracts showed a loss of 1c. Exporters were not active buyers.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov 11.—This has been a very quiet day in dry goods with business light, as usual on Tuesday, and many takings confined to current wants. Exports of cotton goods the past week were 2050 packages, making, for the expired portion of the year, a total of 138,530 packages, against 144,377 packages the same time last year, 140,197 packages the same time in 1882, and 139,235 packages in 1881.

WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At the wool sales to-day 11,536 bales of Sydney and Port Phillip were sold. There was good bidding.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Wool was quiet and steady, domestic fleece, 34@40c.

THE TURF.

MAUD S.' GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Robert Bonner telegraphed to D. A. Bonner yesterday that Maud S., as timed by himself, made a mile in two minutes and nine seconds, even. His son said: "Father is a careful timer and seldom makes a horse's time faster than other timers, especially when one of his own horses is trotting. I believe the mare can make a mile in 2:07½, or better, with everything favorable. Bair, her driver, thinks the same."

MEETING OF RACE TRACK MEN.

CHICAGO, Nov 12.—A meeting of representatives of racing tracks at Louisville, Latonia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and other points west and south, was held here to-day, for the purpose of revising the rules and consulting for the general good of sport. Without reaching any business of importance, the meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

VICTORIA HULSKAMP.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Manager Amberg, of the Thalia theater, said last evening regarding Victoria Hulskamp, "She came to me with a recommendation from two prominent citizens, and I engaged her upon her actual merits, without a thought of her past notoriety. She has a beautiful voice, and needs but little training to meet with success. I do not know when I shall bring her out. Her husband, Hulskamp, I shall probably employ as ticket agent. They are both anxious to make an honest living, since the prospect of their being forgiven by her relatives appears more improbable than ever."

REFUSES TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—John McCullough took breakfast at the Chicago club at noon to-day. It is thought he is on his way to St. Louis, bent on acting.

IN VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov 12.—To-day's celebration by the democrats of this city, in honor of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks, was the grandest affair of the kind ever seen here. The procession was immense. After the procession 5000 people were fed at a barbecue. To-night the city is illuminated, and a very large torchlight procession is parading the streets. Speeches were made by Generals Rosecrans, Fitz Lee, J. S. Barbour, R. T. Merrick and others.

WASHINGTON.

The Washington Monument Rapidly Nearing Completion.

THE COUNTRY'S PENSION ROLL

Annual Report of Commissioner Dudley—[illegible] Cattle Disease—[illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—The department of agriculture reports that its November returns of [illegible] rate of yield of corn indicate that the crop [illegible] less than 1,800,000,000 bushels, or an average rate of a small fraction above 26 bushels per acre. The [illegible] yield is [illegible] as in 1884 in which has been [illegible] great American crop. The drier regions in the vicinity of the 100th meridian have produced heavy crops of maize of a high quality. The [illegible] line of longitude has ceased to be an absolute barrier to corn production, or general farming. The rate of yield in Nebraska being 35, Kansas 38, Iowa 36, Missouri 31, Minnesota 33, Ohio [illegible], Illinois 30, Indiana 29, Michigan 27, Wisconsin 24.5, Kentucky 23.

Pacific coast returns yield 33 bushels in Washington, California 30, and Oregon 2[illegible].

The southern states report a yield of 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennessee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 13 in Mississippi and Alabama, 12.8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia, and less in other states.

New England averages nearly 35 bushels. New York returns 30 and Pennsylvania 31.

The quality of corn is better than in 1883 nearly everywhere, and in the northern belt is worth 25 to 30 per cent. more.

The potato crop is nearly an average yield of 80 bushels per acre, and exceeds [illegible] bushels.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—The Washington monument to-day reached a greater height than that of any structure in the world, being 520 feet and 10 inches above the floor of the monument. The next highest structure in the world is the spire of the Cologne cathedral, whose towers 515 feet above the floor of the building. It is estimated it will take but twenty-five working days to complete the monument, so there is no doubt of its being finished in time for dedication the 22d of February.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—The total values of domestic breadstuffs exported during October were $11,511,112, against $11,740,191 the corresponding month of 1883. For the ten months ended October 31, $120,868,017, against $1[illegible], for the corresponding period in 1883.

PENSIONS AND PENSIONERS.

Annual Report of Commissioner Dudley for the Fiscal Year Recently Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—The secretary of the interior has received the annual report of the commissioner of pensions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884. The report is dated November 10, and is signed by W. W. Dudley, commissioner. It states that there were, at the close of the year, 322,[illegible] pensioners, classified as follows: 218,956 army invalids, 75,836 army widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 2,946 navy invalids, 1,988 navy widows, minor children and dependent relatives, 3[illegible] survivors of the war of 1812, and 19,512 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the roll during the year 34,192 new pensioners and 1221 whose pensions had been previously dropped were restored. [illegible] the roll 6,515 were dropped from the rolls for various causes; net increase to the number on the roll, 19,008. The average annual sum for each pension at the close of the year was $106 75, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions $34,456,600, an increase over the annual value for the previous year of $2,211,[illegible]. Amount paid for pensions during the year $[illegible]58,097, exceeding the annual value of pensions several million dollars, which represents first payments generally on new claims, and known as arrears of pensions. The amount paid during the year to the 34,20[illegible] new pensioners was $2[illegible]413,61[illegible] and there remained in the hands of the several pension agents 2203 cases of this class unpaid, in which there was due $1,[illegible].

The commissioner says that at the rate claims have been filed the past few years, the close of the year 1880 will undoubtedly show one million claims filed for pensions since 1861. Since that year the total amount disbursed is $678,3[illegible].

The commissioner advocates the adoption of remedial legislation by congress, which shall take from the claimant some of the burdens which in their operation amount to a practical denial of his claim. The commissioner adds: "Unless legislation applicable to them be considered, the result will be to practically deny pensions to many thousands of brave and disabled soldiers, whose sufferings and unfortunate social condition appeal to the gratitude, sympathy, and merciful consideration of congress. Perhaps it would be more to the purpose to say that the plea for and in behalf of these veterans is for justice, and justice alone."

Of the system of special examinations he says: "It cannot fail to be gratifying to show that the service has been more than self-sustaining, with a balance of $1,802,102 as the net saving for one year."

CATTLE DISEASES.

Report of Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry—Good Advice.

WASHINGTON, Nov 12.—Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, has submitted to the commissioner of agriculture a voluminous report upon contagious diseases in animals, the report being the result of experiments and investigations made by the veterinary division. Considerable space is given to a detailed history of the recent outbreak among cattle in Kansas, and to a description of the symptoms. Dr. Salmon reaches the conclusion that the disease was ergotism, due to eating fungus known as ergot. Upon the treatment and prevention of this disorder he says: "When the first signs of disorder appear, the most important point to be attended to is to make a complete change of food, and to see that it is of good quality, nutritious and free from ergot. It would also be proper to give a dose of physic, of from one to two pounds of epsom salts, in order to remove as much as possible the poison still contained in the digestive organs, and to follow this with soft food, as mashes and roots. In the most severe cases, those in which a part of a limb is already lifeless, treatment will avail but little. A great number of cases, however, have not advanced to this stage, when lameness is first noticed, and these will be greatly benefited by removing the cause and placing the animal under conditions favorable for resisting poison.

WARMTH AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION.

"A very important condition is warmth. Even when the animals are fed large quantities of ergot, they seldom suffer except in cold weather, and consequently in attempting to check the advance of the disease advantage should be taken of this fact by placing the cattle in warm shelter.

"Another condition believed by some to have much influence on the development of ergotism is the water supply. With plenty of water always on hand, it is believed large quantities of ergot may be taken for a long time with less effect than when the water supply is deficient. In the cold winters which occur over so much of our cattle-raising country it is difficult to induce animals to take a sufficient amount of water. Holes cut through ice soon freeze over, and when the weather is severe, cattle will drink only a few swallows of water before they will leave to seek shelter from the cutting winds, and when, later in the day, they tried to obtain more water, the drinking holes were frozen over. Where ergotism prevails, watering should receive close attention.

THE CUTTING OF HAY.

"Ergotism can probably be entirely prevented by cutting hay before the seeds have formed. Both in Missouri and Illinois I saw the clearest examples of this. Hay composed of the same kind of grass, cut upon the same land, was free from ergot, or largely infested with it, according as it had been cut green or ripe. This matter is worthy of careful consideration. Hay cut green is more digestible, and in every way more palatable than that which is allowed to become ripe and woody, and the latter is much more liable to produce severe disease, such as indigestion, impaction and ergotism. This fatal disorder may, therefore, be prevented, in the future, by proper and careful management."

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A CHILD STEALING SCHEME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—[Special.]—The *Press'* New York special says: Some clever detective work has been recently done, clearing up the mystery surrounding the finding of the 3 year-old child, alone and deserted in the Lutheran cemetery on Long Island, a few days since, and a scheme of unparalleled villainy is unearthed. It is ascertained that the child's name was Engerman. She was brought from Germany here by a woman who is believed to make a regular business of child stealing, although what disposition she makes of her children is not known. The child found in the cemetery is said to be connected with expectations of a fortune in Germany. The woman has disappeared, and detectives are on her track.

A DIAMOND STEAL.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—F. Poppelnower, doing business under the firm name of the Bos[illegible] [illegible] or Cutlery Co., is said to be [illegible] with diamonds belonging to various Boston and private customers valued at a large amount. Poppelnower was trusted by jewelers [illegible] almost implicitly. It was his custom to call upon first-class jewelers' firms and request the loan of some diamonds which he said he could sell to good advantage. There are a large number of anxious inquirers for him. It is supposed that he has gone to San Francisco, where he has friends. It is almost impossible to state the amount of his operations.

SAILORS SENTENCED.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 11.—The sentences of the United States sailors who, August 31, stole articles of freight, confectionery and stores and acted in a disorderly manner on the steamer Carolina, from Baltimore to Norfolk, the passengers were greatly alarmed, are: John Cunningham, three years in prison and loss of pay; [illegible] Judas, [illegible] and [illegible] Oliver, [illegible] years' imprisonment and loss of $[illegible] pay. John Finch and Peter Bailey, each two years imprisonment and loss of $150 pay.

THE OPIUM CURSE.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Alice N[illegible], aged 18, was arrested Monday night in an opium den, and stood in court yesterday with her mother, a richly dressed lady, who said Alice became addicted to the drug three years ago and ever since has been a frequenter of Chinese dens of Mott street. The girl was pretty but deathly pale, from the use of the drug. She had been under its influence three or four weeks. Alice [illegible] committed to any institution [illegible] home with her mother.

A YOUNG FIEND.

KITTANNING, Pa., Nov 12.—During the absence from home of George Houser, who resides near Dayton, Armstrong county, his [illegible] old boy stripped his younger sister and placed her on a red hot stove, burning her so severely that her life is despaired of.

BALLOTS IN CONNECTICUT.

A Chance for the Cleveland Vote to be Contested.

Special to the [illegible]

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—Lynde Harrison, chairman of the republican committee of Connecticut, was at the republican national headquarters yesterday, in consultation with the national committee about a point of law and state of facts on which the vote of Connecticut was secured for Cleveland, but only to be thrown into contest. To a reporter he said: "The Connecticut law requires that all ballots shall be printed on plain white paper, with the names of candidates and officers written or printed on them. Another section provides for a penalty when any person shall vote or offer to another a ballot so marked or colored that it can be identified when folded. This law was passed in 1873. No attempt was ever made to obtain construction of the statute except by application to the supreme court in New Haven, Chief Justice Park of the supreme court of errors holding the term. It grew out of a municipal election in New Haven. The democrats had used a ballot printed on white paper, but it contained so many black lines that they showed through and the ballot could be

IDENTIFIED WHEN FOLDED.

Henry G. Lewis, a bolting democrat, ran for mayor on citizens' ticket, with a number of republicans for minor offices. One of them was a friend of Simeon Baldwin, who assumes to be the head of the independent movement in Connecticut at the present time. The democratic candidates were elected—that is, the marked ballots were in the majority. Mr Baldwin brought an application to declare such election void because ballots were so marked. Upon a demurrer to the application Judge Park ruled that ballots which were so marked that they could be identified when folded were illegal and void. Before further proceedings could be had the general assembly met at Hartford, and as Governor Waller, in 1882, was only elected by similarly marked ballots, the legislature, before the canvassing committee reported, passed a special act validating all such ballots that had been cast at any previous election prior to 1883. It was only by virtue of this healing act that Governor Waller became governor and the democratic officials of New Haven were permitted to take their seats. It was said at the time the legislature would change the law to meet such cases, but this has never been done. At the presidential election just held the republican ballots were all prepared in New York. They were

ON PLAIN WHITE PAPER,

And not so marked that they could be identified when folded, coming within the ruling of Judge Park. The independent republican ballots and the democratic ballots in many parts of the state was upon such thin paper and such heavy type was used that they could be identified when folded. This was the object of the independent and democratic managers, who were thereby enabled to bulldoze the Irish-American laborers into voting their ticket. In the Fourth congressional district a heavy black border was put around the names, which sufficed to identify the ballots when folded. All the independent and democratic ballots contained a title at the top, which, under Judge Parke's decision, invalidates the ballot. The democrats and independents thus violated both the letter and the spirit of the law, and the very decision which Mr Baldwin obtained in 1882 will

INVALIDATE NEARLY ALL

the Cleveland ballots in Connecticut. The supreme court of the United States always rules that federal courts will construe a local statute according to the interpretation put on it by the highest court of the state adopting such statute. Under this rule Judge Clarke's decision, until it has been reversed, must govern congress or any federal court in passing on the ballots used at the election on the 4th of November last. In Pennsylvania proceedings before the chief justice of state, would throw out the independent and democratic ballots in most of the voting precincts. In Connecticut such proceedings are contemplated. Secretary Fessenden of the national republican committee is of the opinion that all these ballots under the state law are illegal and the courts will so declare, which will give the state to Blaine and Logan by several hundred plurality.

THE NARROW GAUGE LINES

Relative to the narrow gauge lines, it ought to be stated that the Oregonian Railway Company (limited) has lost no time in establishing the validity of the lease and its own rights as well as those of the public thereunder. The U. S. circuit court (Sawyer and Deady, J. J.,) having pronounced an opinion in favor of the validity of the lease in the action for rent, a bill in equity was immediately proposed on behalf of the Oregonian Railway Company, of which the following is a synopsis: The bill charges that the O. R. & N. Co., through its directors and officers, has suffered the leased road to fall into great disrepair, has been operating the same in disconnected parts, and is threatening to cease operation altogether, with the fraudulent intent of destroying the railroad, and the plaintiff's reversion therein, and in prejudice of the rights of the public secured by the lease; also, that notwithstanding its pretended plea that the leasing of railroads is contrary to the law of the state, it is negotiating for a lease of its own lines to the Northern Pacific railroad or the Union Pacific railroad, intending thereby to place its property in the control of one or other of these companies and so to defeat the Oregonian Railway Company in its efforts to enforce the obligations of its lease. The bill prays for an injunction restraining the O. R. & N. Co. from ceasing to operate the leased road and from continuing to commit waste thereon, and requiring it to operate, maintain and repair the road as required by the covenants of the law, so that full accommodation may be given to the public on reasonable terms, and generally prays that the wrongful acts threatened by the defendant may be restrained.

The bill also recites the covenant whereby the parties agreed that in the event of the terms of the lease being violated by the lessees, the lessors may obtain from the court the appointment of a receiver with all necessary power to enforce the obligations imposed on the lessees, and prays for the appointment of such a receiver accordingly. The bill was filed in the United States circuit court on the 5th of November, and on the same day the court issued its restraining order whereby the defendants were required and commanded to continue the operation of the road and the transportation of freight and passengers until the further order of the court.

The farmers may rest assured that the Oregonian Railway Company will spare no effort to compel the O. R. & N. Co. to operate the entire road. The application for provisional injunction will be heard on the 21st, and in the meantime the O. R. & N. Co. is under the order of the court to continue transportation of freight and passengers as it is now doing until the court shall otherwise order.

The Oregonian in the East.

This paper can be seen at the following places:
NEW YORK CITY—E. C. [illegible] Keith, eastern representative of THE OREGONIAN, 48 Tribune building.
CHICAGO—Lord & Thomas, McCormick block, and Sutherland's news agency.
PHILADELPHIA—N. W. Ayer & Son, [illegible] and Chestnut sts. and Times office.
CINCINNATI—[illegible]
WASHINGTON D. C.—[illegible]
ST. PAUL—Pioneer Press office.
BOSTON—[illegible] Post [illegible]
ST LOUIS—[illegible] & Sons, [illegible] st.
PITTSBURG—Dispatch office, [illegible] & Smith.

Angostura Bitters is known the world over. For over 50 years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

PACIFIC COAST.

Hard Fought Prize Fight at [illegible], California

San Francisco Experiences a Deluge—[illegible]
Oregon Embezzler Arrested at Yreka—[illegible]
Washington Territory.

[illegible], Nov 12.—A prize fight took place here this evening between [illegible] Walling, of Leadville, Colorado, and Wm. Lynn, [illegible] part of Arizona. The fight was well matched. Lynn [illegible] Marquis of Queensbury rules.

First round—[illegible] the round at [illegible]. The [illegible] gloves were put on, and the men went to work at once, showing plainly they were in earnest [illegible].

Second round—Lynn took the offensive from the start, and punished Walling during the entire round.

Third round—Severe punishing of Walling, who became very languid toward the close, and was manifestly weaker.

Fourth round—Walling came up groggy and acted on the defensive only, Lynn punishing, comparatively fresh.

Fifth round—Walling went down from furious blows [illegible], and was barely able to keep his feet the remainder of the round.

Sixth round—Lynn knocked Walling down five times during this round. The latter retreated behind the stage to avoid punishment. When time was called, Walling being unable to stand up, the referee awarded the fight to Lynn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 12.—Arrived—State of California, [illegible], 82 hours from Portland, via Astoria and [illegible], passengers and merchandise to Goodall, Perkins & Co; steamer George W. Elder, Ackley, 87 hours from Victoria, etc, passengers and merchandise to Goodall, Perkins & Co; [illegible] Bark [illegible], Columbia river; schooner Coquille, Hansen, Coquille river.

THE WEATHER.

There was a heavy shower of rain along the coast from Watsonville to Santa Rosa this morning. In this city clear weather was succeeded by a heavy shower about noon.

[Special.]—San Francisco was visited by a drenching rain to-day, but it looks now as if the storm was over. At about 12 o'clock there was something like a cloud burst. It grew so dark that gas had to be lighted in the stores, and half an hour later water came down in the streets, and the sewers were flooded for two hours.

THE COLTON CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 12.—[Special.]—The Colton case is now being argued in this city, and the lawyers will probably occupy two days. The sessions of the court attract a large attendance, less because of the importance of the case than to listen to the harangues of the lawyers who are engaged in the arguments.

PERSONAL.

[Special.]—C. A. Dolph will leave for Los Angeles to-morrow. He will return on or about the 17th, and [illegible] Portland on the [illegible].

W. M. [illegible] is at the Palace. [illegible] that he will be delayed here till the 20th.

Mr. [illegible] is in the city and will remain two weeks.

THE CHOSEN FRIENDS STEAL.

[Special.]—Morrison, grand counselor of the Chosen Friends, has escaped, through technicalities, from the charges first made against him, and a new charge of grand larceny was filed against him to-day, and it is thought that this will [illegible] stick.

A MINISTER PARALYZED.

[Special.]—Rev. Otis Gibson, well known in connection with Christian work among the Chinese here, suffered a stroke of paralysis while attending a ministers' meeting yesterday. His condition is critical, but the chances favor his recovery.

OREGON EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

YREKA, Cal., Nov 12.—On the arrival of the Oregon stage this afternoon Marshal [illegible] arrested C. [illegible] for embezzlement, on a telegram from Chief of Police Parrish, of Portland.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

THE SPRAGUE-DAVENPORT COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

SPRAGUE, Nov 12.—[Special.]—There is great excitement over the county seat question here. Sprague evidently has a majority of the votes, but it is said the Davenport people are doing all in their power to delay returns, and have an armed mob on the ground, threatening to prevent the removal of the county seat. Sprague men say that when the proper time arrives Sprague will see that the records are moved here, if her citizens have to turn out en masse to enforce the law.

NOTES FROM WALLA WALLA.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—The man who tried to commit suicide was examined and adjudged insane. He will be sent to Steilacoom when he has recovered.

Pendleton democrats will have a barbecue on Saturday. They will roast an ox and five sheep.

DEATH OF DILLARD WALKER.

COLFAX, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Dillard Walker died last evening in the county jail, from a wound inflicted by himself. His brother, William Walker, from Lane county, Oregon, received the body for burial.

JOSEFFY AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Nov 12.—[Special.]—Joseffy played to an audience of over 400 here last night and was enthusiastically received. After the concert a number of prominent citizens banqueted the artist at the Brunswick.

HARD-HEADED.

WALLA WALLA, Nov 12.—A man named John Bartes Gay, jailed for burglary at Prescott, tried to butt his brains out against the iron cell this morning.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, Nov 12.—A dense fog to-night impedes navigation.

The *Colonist* says a prominent city official, at 2 o'clock this morning, assaulted a policeman and took from him a prisoner. When the policeman called on two other policemen to assist him, in the name of the queen, he was told that both he and the queen might go to h—l.

Joseffy played to an immense house to-night. He says it was the most fashionable of the season.

BRITISH NOBILITY.

The Antiquity of Many of the Families who Boast their Lineage.

Boston Transcript.

Whenever there is any special interest in the house of lords, articles appear in the papers in regard to the composition of this body, and much stress is always laid upon the extremely modern origin of the existing peerages, and it is stated that the ancient nobility are a "mere handful." It has been said that the number who can date their nobility back to the days of the later Tudors does not exceed a score. These statements are not true, and the error has probably arisen from ignoring the fact that many ancient baronies and earldoms are merged in recently created titles of a higher grade. For example, when the earldom of De La Warr was conferred upon the family of West in 1761 three ancient baronies were merged, one of which had been employed by the family in an unbroken male line since 1342, in the reign of Edward II. At the present time the house of lords consists of 26 spiritual and 483 temporal peers, including 6 princes, 16 Scotch representative peers chosen for each parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers elected for life. There are also 7 peeresses, 9 minors and 91 Scotch and Irish peers who have no seat in the house. The total nobility of the United Kingdom numbers 590, of whom 33 strictly English peers are in possession of titles enjoyed by their ancestors prior to the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603, 17 Irish peers and 15 Scotch peers can date their honors back to the same period, some of them being very ancient. All of the Scotch peers, 51 in number, were created prior to the union with England in 1707.

It may be stated here that with the exception of a few old baronies by writ, and a few special remainders, all of the English and Irish patents are to "him and the heirs male of his body," while the Scotch remainders are much more comprehensive, and thus a Scotch title rarely becomes extinct. During the reigns of the four Stuart kings of England—1603-1688—sixty-six of the existing English peerages were created, and twenty-four of the Irish. Several of these were conferred upon the scions of royalty and of the ancient nobility.

Of 480 peerages of Great Britain, Ireland and the United Kingdom conferred upon commoners since 1688, about a score have been given to scions of noble houses, a considerable number to "ancient gentlemen," and the vast majority to successful politicians, soldiers, merchants, etc., at least 150 of whom are sprung from families that were comparatively obscure 150 years ago. Many of the founders of "noble houses" in Ireland were rascally English adventurers, and the peerage of Ireland is not particularly reputable.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

[illegible]

A grange has been organized at [illegible].

Tacoma has shipped [illegible] to [illegible].

Spokane Falls has organized a Y. M. C. Association.

Sprague, the railway town [illegible] Voorhees [illegible] agent of [illegible].

[illegible] Montgomery [illegible]

The wheat is [illegible]

Twenty pound turnips [illegible]

Street [illegible] of Walla Walla [illegible]

King county has [illegible]

Minerals from the Coeur d'Alene [illegible] will be placed on exhibition at New Orleans.

Cranberry culture is coming into prominence along the western coast of the territory.

C. F. Rowland, [illegible] was quite badly injured last Friday.

A foundry and machine shops are among the new features of Aberdeen, Chehalis county.

An immense crop of wheat and barley awaits shipment from Asotin and Garfield counties.

William [illegible], a Walla Walla [illegible], going east a few days ago was robbed of $100.

Frank W. Paine, one of the capitalists of Walla Walla, has been elected mayor of the city.

The church property of Washington territory is valued at $850,000; schoolhouse property, $175,000.

The people of King county have voted largely in favor of taxation of church property, 1981 out of 4131 votes.

The two-year-old trotting race at the fair grounds in Walla Walla last Saturday, contested by Fids and Roy [illegible], was won by the former. Best time 3:10.

Mr. [illegible] Hazelwood, an old and respected citizen of Olympia, fell to the floor and almost instantly expired, at his place of business, at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Tacoma has thirty liquor establishments [illegible] licenses [illegible] amounting to $[illegible],375. There are 7000 people here, one saloon to every 233 persons.

At the Dayton polls the ladies voted with rare judgment, few of them casting a straight ticket, while their so-called lords continued blissfully ignorant in most cases of what had been done by their dainty partners in the matter of scratching.

The church interest of Asotin county is flourishing. The United Brethren have the framework of their parsonage up, the Methodists have secured lots and have some lumber on the ground, and the First [illegible] church is nearly completed.

One of the owners of the Chewelah mine, just from that region says: "The prospects of that country grow more encouraging every day" and he, as an old miner, considers that the country will be the best silver mineral on the coast when developed.

A doctor in the Yakima country, with a practice of $1200, has only collected $50 in cash in the last twenty months. The rest has been taken in orders on stores, saw-mills, lime-kilns, tailors, undertakers and well-diggers. One account of $[illegible] was taken out in fiddling, and the fiddler could only play one tune.

Wheat at the Pomeroy and Pataha [illegible] after going through the cleaner [illegible] at the Asotin mill [illegible] Barley brings [illegible] cents a [illegible] and [illegible] sacks. Wheat, barley and apples constitute the mediums of exchange and trade among the farmers and at the stores.

Last season the proprietor of a tannery in Montesano tanned 700 large cattle hides, 600 of which were bought in the vicinity of Grays Harbor at an average cost of $5 to each, or seven cents per pound. Hemlock, the kind of bark used in the tanning process is obtainable in great abundance in forests near at hand.

Speaking of the future for Spokane Falls a writer says: It is generally conceded that there will be more and better buildings constructed in this city next year than any previous year in its history. Already we hear of a number of parties who intend to invest heavily in improvements as soon as the snow leaves the ground in the spring.

The experiment of maize raising in Yakima valley, has been satisfactory so far. Although of southern origin, it seems to have matured finely in that climate and seems to be a valuable thing to introduce. It somewhat resembles sugar cane heads, but the seed is white, like German millet. It is very prolific in growth and makes excellent feed for stock.

Among the things sent to New Orleans from Pierce county are a section of a tree which is five feet ten inches in diameter, by actual measurement; one fir board and one spruce board, each four feet long and six feet wide. These boards could have been sawed forty feet long if necessary, and all without a flaw. Besides these there are many specimens of lumber, ores and other products of the country, which will make a very creditable exhibit for the county.

Respecting diversified farming in Island valley, or the Sound, a writer says: "The production of cereals, hay, potatoes, etc., is greatly overdone as compared with the output of dairy products. An acre of land that will produce three tons of timothy hay per season will support three cows the year round, and the yield of butter from these cows may be safely estimated at 600 pounds, which, at 30 cents per pound, would bring $180, while the hay would not bring more than $50 at the outside. It will readily be seen that the profits in dairying are much larger than in any other branch of agricultural pursuits.

A considerable number of territorial officials were re-elected last week. Some of them have been elected over and over again, for terms covering in the aggregate, six, eight, ten and twelve years. Sheriff Billings has now served twelve years, and has been called to serve two more. Auditor Kelly, of Pierce county, is elected for the fourth term, or eight years. Treasurer Bill, of King, has served ten years, and has just been declared elected for two more. Auditor Harris and Sheriff McGraw, also of King, have been elected three times, also Auditor McCallum and Sheriff Comstock, of Kitsap. A. D. Blowers, of Island, has been re-elected to two offices, probate judge and treasurer.

Patents granting land on the Puyallup reservation in severalty to Indian residents are expected in a few days. The reservation was originally surveyed into forty acre tracts, and most of the Indians have one forty-acre section granted them; some of them, more enterprising or more lucky than others, have as much as 160 acres, which is the full amount of land allowed them. Upon the receipt of the patents the entire reservation will probably be resurveyed and all boundary lines in dispute definitely settled. Much of the reservation is covered by swamps, and by far the largest part stands under water during the winter. All this would be changed if white settlers could obtain a foothold, as, being so easy to drain, the land would remain but a short time in its present condition.

Last Sunday evening a schooner with eighty contraband Chinamen on board landed below the barrel factory in Seattle, and every one of them succeeded in getting into town, where they lost their identity, with the exception of two. Officer Ross was informed of what was going on when it was too late to do much good. Every time the white man who brought the Chinamen over delivered two or more of them to their bosses here he got a ticket which represented a certain sum of money. After arresting two of the smuggled Chinamen the officer laid for the white man, but did not succeed in capturing him for the reason that as soon as he saw the officer he took to his heels. The policeman fired two or three shots after the retreating man, but failed to stop him and he soon disappeared in the darkness. The two Chinamen were placed in jail, and after examination will probably be sent back. One of them is particularly unfortunate, having been captured here on two previous occasions and sent back to Victoria, only to come here again.

EASTERN OREGON.

Winter weather in the foothills.

Summerville asks for metropolitan authority.

The recently burned flouring mill at Summerville is to be rebuilt.

An incendiary attempted to burn the town of Union a few days ago.

The Dolly Varden mine in Blue mountains yielded $1600 last week.

Union is to have a first-class tannery, established by men of capital and experience.

La Grande public school building promises to be the finest in the state, outside of Portland.

The people of Eagle valley are seeking for some one with a flouring mill, for custom work. Steady grinding promised.

Instead of investing in a fire steamer, the authorities of Union offer a standing reward for the conviction of incendiaries.

Work is to be resumed at the Matteson coal mine. For four long years the Matteson brothers have toiled like slaves and struggled to develop their mine, and although they have not yet struck the main vein, their confidence in the mine remains buoyant as ever. No one can help admiring their persistent perseverance and hoping their trials and struggles may be richly rewarded.

A short time after the family of Mr. Twaddel, of Weston, had returned home from the burial of their daughter, a son was observed to act so strangely that it was thought best [illegible] him. He procured a rope and started in the direction of the woods. Some of the family followed and succeeded in taking the rope from him when he announced his intention of committing suicide, saying that he did not care to live any longer, now that his sister was gone.

WESTERN OREGON.

The bay at Yaquina is the duck-hunter's [illegible]

The council of Astoria has repealed the [illegible] o'clock ordinance.

Potatoes and apples are the same price [illegible], 50 cents a bushel.

Bay Center sends 1000 baskets of fresh oysters to Astoria every ten days.

The Corvallis *Leader* bloomed [illegible] during the election excitement.

All the butter consumed at Yaquina [illegible] comes from San Francisco. There is no better [illegible] country on the continent than the [illegible] the bay.

IDAHO.

The Bellevue *Chronicle* has a [illegible] hand.

Two soldiers guard the empty barracks at Lapwai.

At Lewiston, a bushel of wheat is the price of a dozen eggs.

The stock ranges of Idaho are in splendid condition just now.

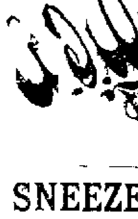
Idaho goes to the New Orleans [illegible] with a splendid showing of minerals and [illegible].

The nursery men of Idaho wrap rags [illegible] about the young trees, to protect them from jack rabbits.

The sheep owners of western Idaho have formed a society to be known as the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, [illegible] the large and increasing wool growing [illegible] of that section of the territory.

SMOKE
V[illegible]'S
The Best Domestic
CIGAR
In the Market.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!
SNEEZE, [illegible] Catarrh [illegible]



Complete Treatment with Inhaler [illegible]
[illegible] one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal [illegible] and one Improved Inhaler, in one package [illegible] had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
The only absolute specific we know of [illegible]. The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering.—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. [illegible] struggle with Catarrh, the RADICAL CURE [illegible].—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburg [illegible]. [illegible] have not found a case that it did not relieve [illegible].—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

ESTABLISHED 18[illegible].
[illegible]
IMPORTING
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Portland, Oregon.

BARGAINS
THE PARISIAN SUIT [illegible]
—SELLS—
CLOAKS AT REDUCED [illegible]
Children's Cloaks from [illegible]
Misses Cloaks from [illegible]
Ladies Cloaks from [illegible]
Silk Ulsters, quilted lining [illegible]
Also have on hand a large stock of [illegible]
Ready-Made Dresses
And will make to order.
Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.
No. 224 First St.

EXCURSION
—TO THE—
SANDWICH ISL[ANDS]
Arrangements have been made by [illegible] an excursion will leave Portland [illegible] beautiful Isles of the sea about [illegible] 1885, at low rates, provided a sufficient number of applications are received.
For full particulars address
JOHN A. CHILD [illegible]
Portland [illegible]

THE
Good Samaritan Ho[spital]
Twenty-first and L [illegible]
FROM ITS FAVORABLE POSITION [illegible] grounds, in a most healthful and [illegible] the city, with skillful physicians and [illegible] this institution offers superior advantages [illegible] who need careful attention, [illegible] surroundings.
Attending Physicians.
[illegible] SAYLOR, DR. H. C. WILSON, [illegible]
Matron. [illegible]
Ass't Matron. [illegible]

COAL! COAL!
SCOTCH SPLINT,
AUSTRALIAN [illegible]
ENGLISH [illegible]
ANTHRACITE [illegible]
ENGLISH PAT. COKE and [illegible]
KINDLING and DRY OAK [illegible]
The Government test placed Scotch Splint [illegible] above other domestic coal for [illegible]
THOMPSON, [illegible]
Coal Yard Fourth and [illegible] sts.

PAVILION SKATING RINK
NOW OPEN
AFTERNOON—from 2 to 4:30
EVENING—From 7:15 to 10
SATURDAY EVENING to [illegible]
Admission—Gents, afternoon and evening [illegible]
Music nights [illegible]
Ladies, afternoon and evening [illegible]
Ladies Skate Checks [illegible]
Good order will be enforced. [illegible] allowed in the Pavilion.
J. D. [illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE.
Good Buggy Horses.
Express Wagon [illegible]
Saddle [illegible]
Which I will sell cheap [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] street.

The nursery men of Idaho will ... rail-tail fine ... plant the young trees to protect them from the rabbits.

The sheep owners of western Idaho have formed a society to be known as the Western Idaho Wool Growers Association, to promote the large and increasing wool growing interests of that section of the territory.

SMOKE

WALTERS'

The Best Domestic

CIGAR

In the Market.

Welcome

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co. Boston.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Hodge, Davis & Co.,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Portland, Oregon.

BARGAINS.

THE PARISIAN SUIT HOUSE

—SELLS—

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Children's Cloaks from	$1 75 upward.
Misses Cloaks from	3 50 upward.
Ladies Cloaks from	4 50 upward.
Silk Ulsters, quilted lining	[illegible]

Also have on hand a large stock of

Ready-Made Dresses

And will make to order

Call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

No 224 First St.

EXCURSION

—TO THE—

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Arrangements have been made by which an excursion will leave Portland for these beautiful Isles of the sea about January 1885, at low rates provided a sufficient number of applications are received.

For full particulars address

JOHN A. CHILD & CO.,
Portland, Oregon.

THE

Good Samaritan Hospital,

Twenty first and L sts., Portland.

FROM ITS FAVORABLE POSITION AND LARGE grounds it is a most healthful and beautiful part of the city. Skillful physicians and attentive nurses offer superior advantages to invalids ... careful attention ... and pleasant surroundings.

Attending Physicians

DR. H. C. WILSON, DR. STRONG
MRS. WALKER, MRS. CAMPBELL

COAL! COAL!

SCOTCH SPLINT,
AUSTRALIAN WALLSEND,
ENGLISH CANNEL,
ANTHRACITE and
LEHIGH.
CARLILE PAT. COKE and CHARCOAL
KINDLING and DRY OAK WOOD.

The Government test places Scotch Splint 50 per cent above any other domestic coal for heating purposes.

THOMPSON, DeHART & CO.,
Yamhill and First Sts.

Coal Yard Fourth and E sts.

PAVILION SKATING RINK

NOW OPEN.

AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 30
EVENING from 7 15 to 10 30
ALL DAY EVENING to 11 30

Admission—Gents afternoon and evening ... Music ... Ladies afternoon and evening ... Ladies Skat Checks ...

I. R. LOOMIS, Manager.

HORSES FOR SALE.

Good Buggy Horses,
Express Wagon Horses,
Saddle Horses,
Draught Horses,

Which I will sell cheap during the next 30 days.

D. E. [illegible]

First Stable west of Canyon ... street.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1884

FEATURES OF ALASKA

Mast Cod and Herring than in all the Eastern Sea—Greater and More Numerous Glaciers than Those in Switzerland.

If the waters along the coast of Alaska are only made use of as they should be, writes a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* from Sitka, the disturbances sometimes arising between the fishermen and Canadians regarding the fisheries of Newfoundland will soon become annoyances of the past. If we utilize all the resources that there are in Alaska, we can afford to give England undisturbed possession of the "shores" for the channels about which we have been wailing are actually alive with as fine specimens of the fish as one may wish to see. There is but little attention given the cod up to the present time, though 800 tons of dried and boneless cod were shipped last year from Killisnoo, a herring-oil factory south of the Chilkat and nearly due east from Sitka. It is an unsavory smelling-place, this Killisnoo, for, combined with the oil factory is a phosphate or guano establishment, which emits an odor that is perceptible for miles around. If they cared to, the Killisnoo people could ship unlimited quantities of cod. The water is filled with choice varieties, averaging twenty-seven pounds in weight each, and they can be caught far more easily and at a much less expense than those found in eastern water. Say what one pleases about Alaska Indians, the fact remains that they are excellent workmen and expert fishers. At Killisnoo, and Chilkat, they are employed in various capacities, and give general satisfaction. At the beginning of each season they purchase a complete outfit of clothes, rubber coats, gum boots and all, and live upon so little that at the end of their work they have laid by a considerable sum. It is the opportunity to work provided by the white man that will do more than anything else to enlighten and civilize the Alaska Indians. Missionary work may accomplish a certain amount of good, but once inculcate the idea that it is a good thing to make money and live in a decent house and the native will begin to enter upon a life of which as yet he has hardly a glimpse.

Killisnoo is located on the southern banks of a narrow channel that leads out of Peril straits, and is believed to be in the very center of the best herring grounds in Alaska. The native herring here swarms in countless numbers, and is a delicious morsel. The Killisnoo fishermen think nothing of bringing in from 300 to 600 fish a day, and in some of the inlets they do not use nets at all, but drag barbed sticks through the schools, which catch the fish by hundreds. Herring are very oily, and early in the season often yield four gallons to the barrel. The average weight is about half a pound, and the average yield of oil to the barrel is two gallons. The season lasts from August to February. This year the Killisnoo factory shipped 18,702 gallons of oil as the product of one month's work. The fish are caught, usually, in large nets. Dying almost immediately after being brought to the surface of the water, they are dumped into large flat-bottomed barges, towed by small steam tugs, and carried to the factory works, where they are deposited in a tank having a capacity of fifty tons. From this tank a car runs up an incline to another bin, where the fish are again unloaded. From here they are shoveled at necessary times into the press room, where they are repeated crushed and heated until the oil is abstracted and only the dry and mangled residue is left. To separate the oil from the water that remains there is a series of tanks into which the liquid runs until the two ingredients are properly divided.

For a long time the crushed and oilless herring was allowed to go to waste. Left to itself the ill-smelling mass quickly becomes a pile of living worms. At last it was determined to utilize this rich accumulation, and about a year ago the company began to make phosphates or fertilizers from it. At present the factory is not in the best order, but it produces some 1100 sacks of guano a month, and the experiment is considered a success, a fertilizer of great richness being produced at a comparatively slight cost.

Of all the scenic attractions of this country, naturally so prolific in natural wonders, Glacier bay must be acknowledged the grandest, most beautiful and most instructive.

Imagine the view, those of you who have never seen a glacier, or an iceberg, or a mountain of dazzling whiteness. At our left and on our right ran two high ranges of forest-covered hills, with here and there a whitened peak lifting its head above the greenness. Around us lay the unruffled waters of the bay, stretching away toward the south past a group of tree-grown islands to where a line of pale blue summits rose into view. No canoes were visible, no sails appeared in sight, no towns or villages or camps relieved the wildness of the neighboring shores. A wilderness lay all about us, with waters bathing the feet of mountains and snow banks resting on rocky heights, while away off in the distance and so far removed that only their general outline could be seen, and every ugly scar was hid, loomed the triple summits of the Fairweather range, shooting pure and white 16,000 feet above the hills gathered about their base, and forming the northern boundary of the bay. Other ranges have a greater altitude than this of Fairweather, but few rise from so near the sea, and have so little to rob them of their height. Looking at this group the mountains seem to have shot up from the ground, and they stand like cakes of ice frosted with fresh fallen snow. They were one hundred miles away when we first caught sight of them, yet seemed not half that distance off, for the air was crisp and clear, and the range itself is all and massive.

It was nearly sunset when we began to near the Muir glacier, and the day was nearly ended when the towering cliff was reached at last, and our now dwarfed ships anchored near the frowning precipice. The shades of evening had gathered about the islands passed during the afternoon, and half hid from view the low ranges and trackless forests far away. But the Fairweather peaks were visible still and glowed with a ghostly light in their isolated heights like heaps of phosphorus hung above the tree. Around us floated icy fragments, grinding against one another, or floating solitary and majestic down their watery way. The air was sharp and cold, and a gloom familiar on November days at home, when the sky is overcast and flecks of snow begin to fall and daylight fades away. Now a deathlike silence reigned, and again a loud harsh moan was heard as the glacier cracked, or a long continued roar broke the stillness as a mass of snow and ice, tottering a moment, fell headlong into the space below. This scene was grand past all conception, wild and awful, bathing all with admiration. No other wonder of nature equals this glacier of untold ages. It comes silently, yet irresistibly from its birthplace down to the sea, crying as it moves, the embodiment of strength, the destroyer of all life. All the glaciers of Switzerland might be combined, and together they would not equal this of Glacier bay. Set it crawling over that republic across the seas, and it would crush the country beneath its weight and leave a wilderness behind.

From ice floes and clear weather we have come to Sitka, among green trees and rain and fog. Lying at anchor all night at the entrance to Cross sound, our course the following morning led past the Takou glacier, measuring six or more miles across its mouth, and later into open sea, where the Pacific stretched its solitary waters on the one side and the western slopes of Alaska rose beside us on the other. Alaska facing the ocean is much like Alaska facing the inner channels. There are the same high mountains, covered with never-ending forests, long ranges, white with snow, reaching above the trees and the land locked fjords. The highest peak near the coast is Mount St. Elias, rising 19,000 feet above the water level, but next to it is Fairweather, which fortunately appeared to us once more as we sailed toward Sitka. Seen from the ocean it is more beautiful than when viewed from any other direction, for it stands near the sea and looks with unobstructed vision upon the trackless waters.

What the Cholera Cost

Pall Mall Gazette.

It will be a nice problem for the statisticians presently to determine what the latest visitation of the cholera in Europe has cost. A week or two ago it was calculated that the quarantine had already resulted in a loss of £1,600,000 to the Italian revenue, and now the Spaniards have begun counting the bill of their costs. The falling off in customs since quarantine was established has amounted by the end of August to close upon £250,000, while the value of the exports and imports during the same period has shown a decrease of £575,000. No wonder that the corporations of Madrid and Barcelona have petitioned the government to take these facts into consideration. The minister of finance, finding that the equilibrium of his budget was being seriously disturbed, has persuaded his colleagues that it is time to have done with the quarantine craze, and with the beginning of the present month the regulations have accordingly been relaxed.

"A MISTAKE AND ITS RESULT"

While the southern confederation is preparing to mount, let us take a glance backward. If the republican party is beaten, it deserves no better fate. Stupidity and imbecility have marked its every political step since the death of Abraham Lincoln.

The first blunder was in not administering a "little mild hanging" to the leaders of the rebellion. Treason, if successful, becomes heroic. If unsuccessful, it is a crime. The leaders of the confederate armies, who deserted their colors on the field of battle, as it were, and went over to the enemy, expected, if unsuccessful, to be shot. But they were pardoned and elected to the congress of the United States. This they have not, nor ever will forgive. The next blunder was the enfranchisement of the ignorant, debased and cowardly ex-slaves—ignorant because it was a penitentiary offense to teach one to read—debased from long years of cruelty and oppression, and cowardly, because they were so ignorant and debased. And this enfranchisement became a moral and social as well as a political crime where they were not protected in the free exercise of their newly-conferred rights. The imbecility of this blunder could not be at once comprehended by the stern and savage politicians of the confederacy and their northern allies. These men fought it at every step and it finally became a law against their fiercest opposition. In the first election that followed the republicans easily carried nearly all the southern states. Mississippi gave a republican majority of 51,000 votes, and every one of the old cotton and sugar producing states fell into the republican column.

Then came the stupid and imbecile administration of Grant, followed by the equally stupid and still more imbecile administrations of Hayes and Arthur, has followed carefully and cautiously in their treacherous and ignoble footsteps. Republicans who could read and write have been hunted out of the south or murdered like wild beasts. Even THE OREGONIAN has echoed the savage rebel yell against "carpet baggers," just as if any citizen of the United States did not have a right to live in any part of his own country and vote or speak or write as he pleased on any national or political or even local question, and if the government or the parties which failed to protect him in the free exercise of that right is dead, it died as the fool dieth, and I for one will not waste any of my tears over its grave.

I would like to tell you some of the "atrocious and infamous acts of the carpet baggers of the south," all of which I saw, part of which I was.

Their very first act, in coming into power in any southern state, was to establish free public schools for all the children of the state, white and black. In the national distribution of school lands and school funds, you may be sure that the south having control of such distribution came in for her full share. The funds arising from the sale of these lands, and from all other sources intended for the maintenance and establishment of common schools, was invariably divided up by the local board of school directors amongst themselves—the secretary and treasurer indorsing the chairman's note for what he wanted, and the chairman and clerk indorsing the treasurer's note for what he wanted, and the chairman and treasurer could not refuse to indorse the clerk's note for whatever was left. This was more systematic than the Grover-Hardwick method, but it is invidious to compare amateurs with professionals. When republican school boards were appointed, they began to look after these school lands and school funds, and in many instances they brought suit for the recovery of this money. In the meantime county boards were compelled to levy a tax for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, and as the negroes had no taxable property, this tax was added to the other burthens of the impoverished land owners. This would have righted its[elf] in time, for nineteen twentieths of the carpet baggers were men who had served in the United States army during the war and had bought lands and engaged in planting. It was not the tax so much as the idea of being taxed to educate the "niggers" that ground the ex-slave owner, and the most feasible remedy that presented itself was to burn the school house, shoot the school teacher and kill or hunt out of the county every white man who was known to be in favor of educating the "niggers." At this time the term "carpet bagger" was applied to every northern man in the south and the southern republican received the equally expressive and still more infamous name of "scalawag." The reign of the shot gun thus inaugurated—leveled first at the school house and school teacher—finds a fitting culmination in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

It has achieved a success little dreamed of in its incipiency. The southern confederacy will soon be in the saddle again, and the "old rebel yell" will echo in the somber halls stained by the blood of Lincoln and Garfield. It is the logical sequence of the cowardly and pusillanimous humanitarianism or misdirected humanity of the republican party. That party of lofty ideas and generous impulses thought it was dealing with civilized men when it was dealing with untamable wolves—impervious to kindness—incapable of appreciating any motive above its own sordid aims and ambitions—savage, treacherous and as deadly an enemy of the United States and whatever is glorious in her history to-day as when it starved and murdered our comrades in Andersonville, and the black flag of its pirate ships swept our commerce from the seas. Does any man who knows anything of the temper and spirit, and purposes of the "solid" south believe that Cleveland, even were he a man of iron instead of being a man of wood covered with tallow, can withstand the onset and hold his enthusiastic followers in check. It is well that this miserable farce is at an end.

The nomination of Blaine and Logan was not a mistake. It was a protest. Better defeat with Blaine and Logan than success with a man of putty like Grant or Hayes or Arthur. It was time anyway, for the republican party to commit suicide. And it has died gloriously. It has died proclaiming by the only leader it has ever had since the death of Thaddeus Stevens, and the dispersion of Ben Butler, who had the nerve to proclaim anything above the glittering generalities of machine politics, that a citizen of the United States has a right to live in any part of his own country, and vote as he likes, and even run for any office that he may desire. *Requiescat*, etc., etc. W.

A DISINTERMENT

On the 4th of the present month a corpse, buried just twenty four years ago was resurrected. About the grave and actively assisting in the operation of dragging the offensive body to the light of day, were a number of gentlemen well known in the United States as well as a goodly array of foreigners. Prominently among those engaged in the work were certain gentlemen from the south. They stood solidly together on one side of the grave, and were so numerous as to leave no room on their side for any one else. In their hands they held shot guns, and openly declared their intention of shooting any one who interfered with the work of resurrection. A gentleman from Utah pulled on a small rope and five or six women clung desperately to his skirts. At the head of the grave was a gentleman from Kansas with a glass of water in one hand and a roll of coin in his pocket, encouraging his followers to tug at a good-sized rope. A number of Englishmen stood about and held rolls of coin over the open grave which seemed to possess a powerful magnetic influence on the corpse and raised it perceptibly from its coffin. Tugging manfully at a rope were a number of supercilious looking gentlemen who sang while they worked a song having for its chorus "Purity and reform." On the outskirts, and filling up the whole graveyard was a crowd of hungry individuals, who looked as though they had not had a square meal for years. The chief director of the operation was a stout, middle-aged gentleman with a neck twenty two inches in circumference and a decided tendency to baldness. He said very little, and when it became absolutely necessary for him to speak he looked appealingly and helplessly at his friends, who whispered instructions in his ear. The talking was done principally by an old gentleman from Brooklyn, who looked as though he might once have been a minister of the gospel. It was noticeable that when the gentleman opened his mouth to speak many were obliged to turn away their heads. It might have been because his breath was offensive.

As the corpse neared the surface of the ground the effluvium became almost unbearable, the whole nation for a time held its nose.

The body was in a very bad state of preservation, and indeed it could hardly be otherwise, as it was very much decomposed when it was buried. The head was full of cuts and scars, received many years ago when it was discovered in the White House at Washington trying to steal the property of the people. Time usually obliterates the offensive parts of a corpse and leaves only the hard white skeleton as a ghastly reminder of the past, but owing to the peculiar atmosphere of America it was not the case in this instance. The passing years have not only preserved all the hideousness it possessed when buried, but have added other repulsive features. There were broad patches of corruption scattered all over it, and some foul-smelling, soft, green spots. In the coffin was found a curious collection of broken iron manacles, cipher dispatches, empty whisky bottles, and most dangerous of all, a loaded shot gun. The body was fearfully emaciated. There was a gaunt and hungry look about its withered face, which startled even the resurrectionists themselves. The rotten flesh barely clung to the decrepid bones, and its bleary, glassy eyes stared in blank amazement to find itself once more on the surface of the earth.

At first it seemed doubtful if it would survive a minute. Some cried, "It's dead!" others, "No! it lives!" It gasped a few times and then lay still, then gasped again. Then certain gentlemen of New York, who had remained a little back, stepped up and applied a remedy which seemed to do it more good than anything else. These gentlemen are "monopolists"—a class of men who have but one remedy for all ailments. They patted the corpse on the back and said, "Good corpse, honest corpse," and let it smell of certain yellow metal, with which they were plentifully supplied. The corpse grew stronger at once and stretched out its hand. Then a great shout went up from all over the grave yard and guns were fired and lips smacked hungrily and faces were set in the direction of the White house. It still lives, but its appetite is something tremendous and increasing every minute. Can it be satisfied? H. C. S.

A REPUBLICAN'S REFLECTIONS

It appears that the republicans have been beaten. If defeat for us did not mean success for the democrats, we should say that we deserved our overthrow. It is a heavy punishment for us to endure the probable incompetence and certain dangers of a democratic administration. If the errors that republicans are now punished for are in any due proportion to the retribution that comes, we have certainly been guilty of great mistakes.

But while we smart under the rod, what useful lessons may we draw? This is a reverse—one battle lost. We expect to win next time. In the first place, we may note that it is folly to divide our force at the weakest place in front of the enemy's strongest lines. Frederick the Great used to whip armies of double or treble his own numbers, but only by managing to have his own strong battalions brought to bear upon the enemies weak ones. At the point of conflict he always had the most men. We have contrived to reverse the strategy of this soldier. We weakened our lines most at the point where there was to be the hardest fighting, and where the wavering of a few hundred voters would bring rout upon the whole national party. It requires unusual indiscretion and conspicuous lack of sagacity to try to carry New York against the apathy of the Conkling stalwarts, and the stubborn opposition of the independents, especially as we had recently suffered an overwhelming defeat there in a state election fought upon the same plan. The party seemed suddenly to have been seized with the madness that precedes destruction.

But this aspect of the case has been enough commented upon by observing editors. What we want to know is whether there is any more grievous fault in our party than mere political incompetence? We think there is. That fault becomes apparent when we answer the question, Who nominated Blaine? Who was it that forced his nomination, in spite of the certainty that it would more or less divide the party? We answer that it was mainly the men of restless dispositions, shallow thinking and immature judgment, who are fond of show and brilliancy. All countries and all parties are blessed with men who are superficial, who have small resources of amusing cleverness among themselves, who are dependent upon circumstances for their mental stimulus. Great swarms of these insufficient characters get their excitement at the saloons, at the theaters, or on the streets. For the slightly heavier of these light minds politics are interesting so long as they are stirring. If they can see startling headlines in the newspapers announcing war clouds on the horizon, complications with Mexico, or South American states, or with England, they are inutterably delighted. They are fond of whatever is brilliant and dashing just as boys delight in fire crackers.

Such characteristics belong to a large component part of the [illegible] ... Americans of other lines of descent. They make up the bulk of the first ... sporting ... and are also seen in all sorts of society. Grant was popular with them because his name was surrounded with military glory, he ... drove fast horses, and smoked such quantities of cigars. Such men as Logan, Conkling, and even Butler are easily transformed into heroes.

Their enthusiasm is not easily roused by the contemplation of strictly moral qualities. The Wendell Phillips, the Sumners, the ... of the country, are their ... and object of contempt to them. Honesty and ... piety are not worth a rush to them ... comparison with dash. Hayes, who had the most ... upright administration that the country has ever enjoyed, is looked upon by them with more or less repugnance. Blaine was popular with all these people because they thought he would make politics interesting again. They wanted somebody to keep the rockets going over the White house. It was they mainly who made this clamor for Blaine. It was the ... kind of shallow and thoughtless men who should have been treated as boys. Will the republican party know enough next time to follow the advice of its mature and thoughtful men?

But there was in the large element that acquiesced in the nomination of Blaine, and worked hard for his election. They are the more substantial and practical element, business men, ... mostly men who have no other aims in life than to get on. They are not exactly idealists ... in their perfectness they are generally sensible enough to know that vices hurt their health, and that dishonesty hurts their business. But they have no longings for holiness. They do not spend much time in bewailing their sins. They do not expect and make no effort to live strictly up to a moral law, unless it is peculiarly profitable. They think it somebody has some fault or vice ... they do not care to be better than the average, or to be a pattern to their neighbors. They excuse and indulge in small vices on the plea that if they gave up one ... habit or course they would probably contract another—so it don't make much difference. In a word, they are indifferent to the claims of morality, so far as those claims demand sacrifice or exertion on their part.

They exist in the republican party to a very alarming extent. They are the men who sneer at reform. Blaine was a favorite with them, just because he never attempted to carry very high ideas into politics. These men are bitterly opposed to catching up moral questions into their party. They hate the trouble and exertion of forcing their party on to a higher level. This is why they are so virulent against temperance reform. It seems too much like reforming themselves to reform the party. They fear that if their party sloughs off its vices they will no longer feel at home in it. They did not perceive in Blaine a vigorous opponent of their spirit, and therefore, were for him. Even considerable trifling with the dignity of his office does not vitiate a public man in their eyes. The Mulligan letters were nothing against Blaine to them. Many of them thought a public man who did not take advantage of a good speculation was little better than a fool. They consider that nothing against a senator or representative that he should use the time and opportunity for which he was paid by the government, in hunting out good things or bonds. Many republicans, indeed, believed that Blaine took unfair advantage of his knowledge as a servant of the United States government, but to many of the men who voted for him it made no difference if he did. Who they would have done the same thing themselves? That was the class of men who pushed his campaign with the most vigor, who filled papers like the Chicago *Tribune* with virulent and malicious tirades and who all over the country cracked the party whip so as to disgust all republicans who had respect to decency and their own convictions. This made the Blaine canvass more like an ante-bellum plantation scene than a calm choice of reasonable men upon great issues.

While multitudes of honest, intelligent high principled men, either because they distrusted the democrats or because they believed in republican principles, or because they sincerely disliked the democratic candidate, cast their votes for Blaine, it must be seen that his nomination was mainly forced by inconsiderate enthusiasm and his campaign pushed by men of low political morals. It was republican folly and demogoguery that gave the victory, if it be victory, to the democrats.

As a party of principle, honesty and reform, we are invincible. When we turn over our leadership to immature hotheads and to men of degraded political morals, we deserve defeat, and we are certain to get it. H. S. L.

BOARD OF TRADE MATTERS

Following is the full text of the report of the special committee on emigration to the board of trade Monday night:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of emigration beg leave to make the following report: At the establishment of this board of trade now seven years ago, this subject was deemed of such importance by the few who then formed this board of trade at that time that they believed it to be their duty to give up their room and fit it up for the use of the immigrant and make it a place where information could be furnished free to all who desired it, and where every document could be carefully scrutinized and only the truth allowed to be issued and bear the countersign of the Portland board of trade. Colonel John Drake was employed and placed at this work, and here he remained quite a period of time. The work under Colonel Drake had the best results, and for the amount of money that was placed at his disposal it would be impossible to expect better results. So good, in fact, was the work of the little Oregon board of immigration that it excited the envy of our sister state California, who found that the Oregon steamers were filled with emigrants, and but few stopped to examine the soil or remained to forward the interests of that state, and the result was that the merchants of San Francisco met and formed a board of immigration under their control and support, which board, after many a number of changes and vicissitudes, returns it work in San Francisco and to-day it has a manager, and assistant and six canvassers in active duty in San Francisco alone. There is no question whatever on this subject. While we may have the most salubrious climate and soils of wonderful fertility and although nature may have blessed us as a state and people to a marvelous extent, yet if we permit this story to remain within ourselves and it be not heralded and sung to all the nations our wonderful advantages will go for naught and like the hidden talent it will not be worth the napkin in the folds of which it had rested. The success of our first effort to form and maintain a board of immigration is proof positive that a board properly formed will succeed. The failure of the first effort was solely due to the fact that the board of trade was young and weak—weak in membership, weak in purse, and weak in the knowledge of how to maintain union and harmony, and obtain the results that unity of labor produces. At present the board of trade of Portland has in round numbers 100 members. The monthly revenue is $375. At present the monthly expense for rooms lights, secretary and under secretary, statistical labor, annual report and the payment of its dues to the national board of trade, is about $300 per month. We have say $75 per month that could be appropriated to the maintenance, support and direction of the board of immigration. This board should be formed out of the Portland board of trade by persons appointed by your president, who will serve without charge, and these persons forming a committee can report from time to time as the committee on immigration to the whole board at any of its monthly meetings. This board of immigration should employ one man of reasonable literary and other abilities who will be secretary of the board of immigration and his salary should be not over $1000 per year. The printing and publication of pamphlets and folders will consume all the rest of the funds that we as a board could appropriate.

This work should be undertaken at once. As soon as a suitable person could be found that would accept and fill the place at the salary named the work thus outlined could be opened and continued until the sitting of the coming legislature, when the committee on legislation of this board, supplemented by a special committee could use every effort to induce the legislature of Oregon to grant aid to the board of immigration, so that the work could be made permanent and by adding at least one or two assistants or canvassers to the secretary of the board the work would be made more effective. The work that occurs to your committee as necessary to be taken up at once:

First—The secretary shall work as the authorized agent of this board and under the guidance of and control of the board of immigration.

Second—A personal visit to all newspapers of the Willamette valley, to arrange for gratuitous publication of the agent's articles asking for records of any and all lands in the county for sale or open to settlement, and articles commending the work, showing its necessity and possible results, contributions of county papers for filing where immigrants can have access, arrange with land owners, dealers, government agents, railroad commissioners, or state authorities for additional records of lands recorded, to be filed and trustworthy, arrange with some interested and reliable person in each town as correspondent to whom immigrants may be directed when the agent could not personally accompany them, compilation and arrangement of land records for use of immigrants, making an immigrant scrap book ... certain data ... statistics and articles on agricultural topics ... from newspapers and other ... the ... of ... full practical information ... complete but brief general account of the state and of the Willamette valley in particular ... of all gush and lack of truthfulness, ... carefully prepared presentation of facts susceptible of easy proof, including a treatise on the topography, climate, temperature, soil, products, domestic animals, transportation facilities, markets, lands for sale or settlement, capital necessary for an immigrant, church and educational advantages ... general hints to newcomers, etc. This to be printed for general distribution. Later on when state aid can be procured this information should be printed in German, Dutch and Scandinavian as well as in the English tongue. A small map of the state with this information printed on the back, and distributed in a folder is cheaper and better than pamphlets, but you will need both.

Third—An appeal to the merchants of each county would probably result in the publication of a pamphlet or folder descriptive of that county, which might be distributed from the Portland headquarters. This matter of distribution, which is so important, could be largely assisted by agents of steamship and railroad lines, who have hopes of commissions on the long tickets to prompt them to the labor of distribution.

At the New Orleans exhibition this could be undertaken and managed by Mr. Allen. Certain eastern railways it is would be ... to undertake a portion of this work. Interested people in Europe, strangers throughout the Union and especially throughout the state would aid this part of the work.

Fourth—The secretary of the board of immigration would give his personal work to the newly arrived immigrants and when his time was not so consumed, he should write matter for home and outside papers on the subject of immigration. This work for the months of November, December, January and February could be done on the present financial basis as here contemplated, and prior to the opening of an office or bureau in this city, which office should not be opened until it is ascertained that the legislature will assist to maintain a board of immigration. Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. H. DODD, Chairman
H. W. CORBETT,
D. P. THOMPSON,
FRANK DEKUM,
J. LAIDLAW.

SENATOR DOLPH'S LETTER

HAVANA, N. Y., Nov.

Donald Macleay, Esq., President of the Board of Trade of Portland, Oregon—*Dear Sir*: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 23d ult. and to give expression to the pleasure your kind words have given me.

I exceedingly regret that on account of my other engagements I was unable to meet with the board of trade while I was in Oregon.

There are some matters which I thought I might, not without profit, call the attention of the board to briefly and informally, and thus attract public attention to them. One is the necessity for some legislation at the approaching session of the legislative assembly providing for a state board of immigration, or at least a commissioner of immigration. I have been told that last spring car loads of emigrants arrived at East Portland and were met here only by persons interested in making something out of them, and that very many of them became disgusted and left the country without having seen the grand and fertile portions of it and without having received any reliable information concerning it, and of course, upon their return to the east gave an unfavorable report of the country. There should be a commissioner of immigration, with a principal office at Portland, and a correspondent in every county prepared to furnish reliable necessary information to emigrants free of charge.

I doubt whether any state of the Union has done so little as Oregon to induce immigration. The present, on account of the attention Oregon is everywhere attracting and the increased facilities for reaching the state presents an opportunity for securing a large increase of our population, which should be improved.

Another matter is the necessity for some legislation, state or municipal, or both, to prevent the dumping of ballast and of rubbish into the navigable rivers of Oregon and especially the Willamette river at Portland.

I am told that in dredging the Swan Island bar there are found every ... old cans, sheet iron utensils, and like rubbish which has helped to create the bar, and which render its removal difficult and expensive.

While the general government is expending money in improving our rivers and harbors, our own citizens ought to co-operate with it in every practicable way, and especially ought to prevent, by enforcing existing laws, or by further legislation, obstruction to our harbors and navigable channels, and injury to the government works by the dumping of rubbish.

If I find there is not already sufficient congressional legislation upon this subject I intend to introduce in the senate at an early day, a bill for the purpose of preventing injury to public works and the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States, but the state and city of Portland ought to take action in the matter.

Another matter is the bill introduced by Senator Bayard, now pending in the senate (S. 1762) "To create and establish the pilot service of the United States and to regulate the pilotage of vessels in the ports and harbors along the seacoast of the United States."

While I should not feel bound by the action of the board, I should feel gratified to know that in a matter so greatly affecting our commercial interests my own judgment was in accord with that of a body of men so largely representing the commercial interests of Portland and the Pacific northwest as the board of trade of Portland. It is entirely probable that the bill as introduced may require amendment, but I am strongly impressed with the idea that the proposed legislation upon this subject is of far greater importance to our shipping and commercial interests than the legislation of the last session of congress and all other proposed legislation in the interest of commerce.

The proposed legislation is clearly within the express constitutional power of congress. It would provide a uniform and permanent system of pilotage and rate of fees and charges. The system could not fail to prove efficient both as respects pilots and vessels, and appliances and the fees would be reduced to the lowest practicable limit.

It seems to me that the opposition to such a measure will come mainly from local pilots and not from shipowners and merchants. But the present pilots would naturally, and I think I might say necessarily, be employed in the service under the new system should it be adopted, and if the wages provided for in the bill are not deemed sufficient no doubt the bill will be amended in that particular before it becomes a law.

I assure you that I shall do everything in my power at all times to advance not only the commercial interests but all the interests of our young state, and I shall at all times be glad to hear from you and receive the recommendations of the board. I have an abiding faith in the great future of the Pacific northwest and of Portland. I inclose your copy of the pilot bill.

Yours truly, J. N. DOLPH

A Car Fare Romance

Omaha Herald.

"I want a beer, and I don't want it," said a seedy looking young fellow to a barkeeper in a small Dodge street saloon last night. "Here's the last nickel I've got in the world, but that isn't why I hate to give it up. That nickel ruined me."

"It did?" queried the barkeeper, incredulously.

"Yes, it did; or rather a girl that owned it did. Don't ask me what her name was, for I never knew. It was three years ago, and I had a good job in one of the railway offices. One day I met this girl in a Red line street car—a gorgeous being she was, and I was dead gone the minute I saw her. When she passed up her fare I was so nervous that I dropped the nickel, for her finger tips touched mine and a big thrill slid all the way up to the end of my hair and nearly raised my hat off. I made some apology for my clumsiness, which gave me a chance to hear her speak. Then I fished up this nickel from the floor, but slyly kept it myself and put in one of my own. Well, I watched that girl as far as I could see her, and I didn't know enough to get off the car until it reached the stables. Every day after that I spent all the time I could get in riding up and down in the Red line cars, but I never saw her again. Pretty soon I was bounced from my job for being absent minded and making mistakes. I didn't care until I found I was half-starved. Then I got the blues and joined a circus. When the season was over I tramped it. I'm tramping still. Well, what's the odds; give me a beer and take the nickel."

After he had emptied the glass and gone out, a bystander asked the barkeeper to let him see that historic coin. A second glance showed that it was a counterfeit.

"I wonder," said the barkeeper slowly, "what sort of a girl that was—or did he lie?"

THE WORLD RENOWNED

IMPERIAL & EXPORT

CHAMPAGNE BEER,

—OF THE—

BELLINGER & SCHEMP BREWING COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

FLECKENSTEIN & MAYER ... Sole Agents for Northwest Coast.

[illegible]

I. F. POWERS,

Manufacturer and Dealer.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS

In All Styles and at Low Prices

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades & Upholstery Goods

Of All Descriptions, at his Warerooms,

Nos. 188 and 190 First St.,

Running through 200 feet and connecting with his second hand store on 1 1 Front st.

Stoves and Household Goods bought sold or exchanged.

Special accommodations to parties wishing to store Furniture Pianos, etc.

PORTLAND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF PORTLAND

Over 10,000 Volumes and 135 Papers and Periodicals

CORNER OF STARK AND FIRST STREETS
Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

MEMBERSHIP FREE TO ALL

Monthly Dues $1 Quarterly Dues $3

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. LADD	ADDISON C. GIBBS
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER	C. H. LEWIS
MATTHEW P. DEADY	M. W. FECHHEIMER,
F. W. CORLISTT	HENRY FAILING
F. S. KEARNEY	R. H. LAMSON

MATTHEW P. DEADY	President
HENRY FAILING	Vice President
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER	Treasurer
M. W. FECHHEIMER	Cor Secretary
HENRY A. OATT	Librarian, Rec Secy

REDINGTON,

WOODARD,

& CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

Portland.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Agts. San Francisco

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO.
Wholesale Agents Portland Or

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Millinery, Straw Goods, Feathers, Flowers

LACES, VAILINGS, SILKS,

Velvets, Ornaments and Trimmed Hats.

NO. 103 FIRST ST, PORTLAND, OGN.

(Next to Ladd & Tilton Bank.)

MRS. L. HANOVER,

123 THIRD ST ... Portland Or

IMPORTER OF

FINE MILLINERY,

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments,

And all LATEST NOVELTIES.

COUNTRY ORDERS solicited.

A OF PORT AND RESTAURANT

EPICURES ALWAYS GO TO
Madame Drouilhat's Restaurant
Fine French Dinner on the coast including wine, coffee and pousse cafe 50 cts. Try a dinner. Private rooms for ladies 85 Morrison St up stairs

RUBBER STORE

Rubber Hunting, Boots Coats Hats Caps Gossamers etc

Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting Packing, Hose etc

PRESTON, NOTT & CO.

164 First Street.

FURNITURE
Wall Paper, Carpets
G. SHINDLER & CO.
PORTLAND OR.

COAL, COAL, COAL!

Save Your Money by Purchasing a Domestic Coal.

THE TACOMA COAL CO.

... superior article of ... coal ...

$7 50 and $8 per ton,

... Third St., north of G, near Kalama Depot.

FOUNDRY COKE

Always on Hand

THE KICKER

Pay Your Bets In Kicker Cigars ... all ... dealers.

WITZINSKI BROS & CO. Portland Or

CALL FOR GAMBRINUS BEER.

The Brightest, Purest and Finest Flavored in the Market

Brewed in Portland.

PATRONIZE HOME PRODUCTIONS.

WM. GARDNER & CO.,

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

HOT WATER HEATING A SPECIALTY

Corner Third and Alder streets Portland

School Taxes.

SCHOOL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1884 ARE NOW due and payable at the office of the School Clerk No 5 Morrison street S. E. corner Third

WM CHURCH Jr School Clerk.

EVERDING & FARRELL,

DEALERS IN

Hay, Bran, Middlings, Chops, Oats, Wheat, Oil Meal and Feed of all kinds, also Groceries and Provisions,

FRONT AND ALDER STREETS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON, graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office Gilford & Frazier's stable cor Fifth and Taylor.

DR. H. M. WELLS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Residence 200 Yamhill street. Office in Union block.

F. B. WATSON C. G. CHAPMAN

CHAPMAN & WATSON,

Attorneys at Law

N ... Washington st between First and Front

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

H. W. & T. H. OGILBE,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND DRAUGHTSMEN.

Special Attention Given to City Work. Office—Rooms, Ainsworth Block, Third and Oak sts.

H. HAWGOOD, Assoc ... A. M. LUPFER, C. E. La-fayette College, Penn'a.

HAWGOOD & LUPFER,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,

Labbe Building, Washington St.,

Portland Oregon

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts. Portland Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. 12 ... Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

G. CORN & BRO., 10 FRONT STREET, FARM ... produce ...

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 1 N. Front st. Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants ... Front ... Portland Or.

H. E. BAITIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant ... 130 Front ...

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants ... agents for San Juan ... Ash st ... cor Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. C. MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants ... and dairy produce ... Front ... bet ... Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission ... wheat, flour, salmon ... N. W. cor Front and Ash sts, Portland Or.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY ... farm and mill machinery, ... Front st, Portland Or.

JOS. WAGNER & CO., FLOURING MILLS EX... all kinds of ... mill machinery ... North Front ...

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE ... Mower and Reaper ... Thresher Haines Header ... Wagon Front First ...

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM ... Dealers in agricultural implements ... farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, etc. ... and ... mill and ... a specialty ... rubber and leather belting.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR North Front ... Portland Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS ... Commission Merchants 64 and 66 Front st, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS ... Commission Merchants Nos. 146 and 148 Front ... Portland Or.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS

K. ... WINES LIQUORS CO ...

C. ... AGENCY FOR WILMERDING ...

M. ... JORGENSEN AGENTS ... SCHLITZ Milwaukee Beer ...

CROCKERY GLASSWARE LAMPS

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS, 52 and 54 Front st, Portland Or.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND Portland ... Iron and Wood working ...

HARDWARE

FAIRBANKS SCALES, L. H. HARKLE, AGENT ... Front ...

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG, STOVES ... Portland Or.

SAWMILL MACHINERY & ENGINES, BOILERS ETC

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND Portland ... [illegible]

MINING MACHINERY

PARK & LACY, MILL RAILWAY & MAchinery ... San Francisco ...

PORTLAND SODA WORKS

NORTHRUP & SILLICUS, SODA AND MINeral waters ... and W Oak st cor Fifth ...

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND, CYLINDER LUBRICATING OIL

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 197 ... sole agents ... [illegible]

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 197 ... [illegible]

CHISEL TOOTH SAW.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 197 Front ... sole agents for the ... [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

HODGE, DAVIS & CO., ESTABLISHED 1851 ... Portland Or.

REDINGTON, WOODARD & CO., 42 AND 44 North Front st, Portland Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Dolan, 107 Front ... bet. Washington and Stark ... Findings Shoe Store Supplies.

BOARD AND ROOMS

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND NICE ... at 211 West ...

MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER ... Front ... fittings, iron ... all descriptions ... planing ...

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

WITZINSKI BROS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALers in ... 133 Front ... Portland, branch of ... San Francisco.

SHOW CASES

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 17 Front st, Portland. Country orders solicited.

SADDLERY

R. SHEFFIELD'S SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st, Portland Or.

OILS COLORS AND VARNISHES

KELLY, DUNNE & CO., PAINTS OILS COLors Varnishes Brushes 42 Front st, Portland Or.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS

V. E. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 36 North Front st, Portland Or.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

L. SILBERSTEIN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS, 143 Front street.

CIDER.

FRESH AND SWEET MADE OF GOOD, SOUND, Ripe Apples direct from the press, or boiled to any desired consistency, furnished to order in quantities to suit. For particulars address A. WHEELER, Shedd, Linn county, Or.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1884

THE FUTURE COURSE OF POLITICS.

Inquiry as to the future course of national politics, consequent upon the results of the late presidential election, becomes a subject of great interest. It is to be borne in mind that the democratic party has not received the approval of the country. All forecasts will be liable to mistakes if this fact be overlooked. In the northern states there is a great majority for the republican party, not a majority only, but a great majority. In the states west of the Mississippi it is two hundred thousand; in the states east of the Mississippi, though party lines there are less strict, it is still large. The republicans lost the election because of their weakness at a single point; the democrats won it because their hold on the sectional south enabled them to concentrate all their efforts upon the single weak point of the republican line. With a folly amounting almost to insanity the republicans had made nominations which rendered the vital point of their line weak, and thus invited the attack upon it. Men were resolved to have the "magnetic candidate," forgetful of the fact that in all things there is a dual character, and that whatever most attracts also most repels. Blaine's nomination was "electrical," but the electrical battery has its negative as well as its positive pole. The contest at the weak, though most important point, of the republican line became a personal and factional struggle, the main principles of contention between the two parties, upon which the democrats were weak and the republicans were invincible, were lost sight of at that point of the contest, and the democrats got a plurality of a few hundred on issues not germane to the main principles that divide the two great parties of the country.

It is important, therefore, to bear in mind the capital fact that the democratic party has not received the approval of the country. When the country is spoken of in a political sense, or with reference to a decision of any question of national policy, only the northern and national states can be included in the expression. The southern and sectional states cannot be included at all. These last remain a compact political body on the issues of twenty-five years ago; they refuse to consider any of the living issues; they are not national but southern, and they remain so for southern and sectional reasons. Northern people—that is to say, people of the United States—when they go into the south feel themselves in a foreign country. All the ideas of the south are those of the old slave and ante-bellum period, and upon these ideas the south is still as solid as it was thirty years ago, or indeed more so. It is democratic because the democratic party has sympathized with and supported southern ideas and southern opinions, and it has kept "solid," awaiting the time, long hoped for, when some incident would break the line in the northern or national states, and allow southern principles to triumph. The incident was furnished by the action of the republican convention at Chicago last June. A republican nomination for the presidency that would have held the support of the republican party in New York would have prevented the apparent apostasy from the republican cause, and the national north would still be solid in the electoral count, as it is still solid in fact, against the sectional south. Until the south ceases to be solid and sectional, this is destined to be the main line of division between parties in every election.

And necessarily so. The logic and philosophy of politics force it. Thirty years ago the south organized itself into a solid political body, for sectional purposes. The answer to it was the organization of the republican party in the northern states for national purposes. This has been the main line of division between the parties ever since. In the north the democratic party has been actuated partly by its affinity for southern opinion and partly by the tendency in so many minds to maintain a party of opposition. As the solid democratic organization of the south gave rise thirty years ago to the solid republican organization of the north, and as the former has perpetuated the conditions that have maintained the latter ever since, so it is impossible for the republican party of the north to change front so long as the democratic party of the south keeps up its sectional organization. Every positive force must have its opposite. It was the solid south that organized the republican party thirty years ago; it was the solid south that gave to the republican party all the unity and strength it had in the recent political contest, and it would have kept the north united as heretofore but for the lack of judgment on the part of the republicans in making a nomination that produced factional divisions in one great state. In the next election, unless the solid south shall break its lines, of which there is now no probability, the main line of division between the parties will still be the same as during thirty years past. No sneer about "the bloody shirt" uttered against those who object to solid southern sectionalism, will alter the fact. We shall be done with the sectional issue when the south gives it up, and not till then.

Other things incidentally will be talked about, but they will be only incidental. The tariff cannot be made a national issue till the sectional issue shall have disappeared. It may be [illegible] subject of discussion [illegible] but [illegible] will be subordinated to the larger question. The reason is that the south will not consider the tariff question at all, though many of its states have great interest in the maintenance of the protective system. Texas wants protection for her wool, quite as much as Ohio and Oregon want it for the same product. Louisiana wants protection for her sugar even more than New York and Michigan want protection for their salt. West Virginia and Tennessee are more dependent upon protection for development of their iron industries than Pennsylvania is dependent upon it for maintenance of hers. And yet the tariff can not be made an issue in the South, because the sectional motive there is the all-controlling one, and because the south is governed by reasons and opinions that date back a quarter of a century. It is the same with civil service reform. It may be talked about here and there in the north, but the south doesn't care for it and is not to be moved by any considerations that relate to it. There is one controlling and all prevailing motive, and that is loyalty to the south and to southern feelings and southern ideas. The sectional spirit is in the ascendant; devotion to sectional ideas is the test of fitness for public place, and the south remains south upon the reasons, or in the spirit that organized it so before the war, led it into the war and make it impossible for it to turn away from the issues of the war. The country will not be done with sectionalism till this is at an end, and till then the leading motive of republican action in the north will be the maintenance of opposition to the sectional and solid south. Not till southern unity shall be broken will it be demonstrated to northern national opinion that objects other than southern and sectional have gained a lodgment in the southern mind.

In minor matters republican suspension from power will produce considerable change. Men and interests that attached themselves to the party while it was in power and brought discredit upon it will go over to the democrats with a rush. The great corporations of the country will take shelter under democratic protection. Gould and Vanderbilt are there already. Freed from influences that had fastened themselves upon it, the republican party will now become boldly aggressive in dealing with corporate and official abuses. It will be brought nearer to the people and will more easily win their support. It will proclaim the policy of checking and regulating the corporations, and, freed from its trammels, it will be prepared to carry the policy out. As the party of the people instead of the party of the government it will gain certain advantages of position to compensate those it has lost. For the democratic party, on the other hand, the responsibilities and trials of power will begin. Its history for many years shows it to be utterly lacking in original genius. It has simply been a party of opposition, meeting the republican party to be overthrown, then following after it to occupy its deserted camps. It dares not attempt to handle any question. It would like to attack the settlements of the war, but it dares not. It would like to proclaim the policy of free trade, but it dares not. If its administration ignores the principles of civil service reform and makes a clean sweep of the offices it will draw upon it the [illegible] attacks of the independents who have put it into power. If it does not make a clean sweep and give the offices to the faithful who have earned them it will disrupt the party organization. New York has a controlling power in the politics of the country, and by the recent contest in the state parties have been much broken up. Tammany, as a political force, has been annihilated. Yet its constituent elements remain to puzzle democratic calculations for the future. No one can reasonably suppose that a democratic national administration will be able to satisfy the exacting demands of the independent republicans—men who want a better government than it is in human nature to give; and by the time the administration has reached the middle of its term opposition to it from many centers of criticism and attack will begin to crystallize for future action. Over and above all the solid south, while it constitutes the apparent strength of the party and the administration, will prove to be their weakness; for if the south shall remain solid, as it most certainly will, a solid north is destined again to be the answer to it.

IMMIGRATION.

The report made by the committee on immigration to the board of trade, together with the suggestions upon the same subject contained in senator Dolph's letter, place this matter in its right light before the public. The inducements which this state offers to immigration have been pretty fully presented in a general way by representatives of the press, who have visited it since the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. But intending immigrants want more specific information, and they want it to come from a reliable and, if possible, from a disinterested source. Whatever is done to promote immigration should be undertaken from public rather than private and personal motives. The board of trade in this city is doubtless the best available agency that can be employed to act in behalf of the state in disseminating the necessary information, as well as in putting land seekers in direct communication with those who have land to sell. The plan of operation outlined in Mr Dodd's report includes about everything that needs to be done to initiate the movement. As the movement advances the plan may be modified as circumstances require. The main thing to begin with is to start right, with a wise and permanent force behind the movement to sustain it and give it the proper direction.

One important thing to be done at the outset is to increase the local popular sentiment in favor of immigration. A feeling now exists in this city to some extent and we think it is somewhat general in this state that the ground is pretty well occupied already, that the good chances, at least, are taken, and that there is not much room for anybody else. Some of the oldest residents seem to have a feeling, which perhaps they are scarcely conscious of, that they came here a long time ago when it involved greater sacrifice than it does now, and have worked hard to establish themselves in life, and now they do not want to be disturbed. They seem almost to feel as if their presence gave them a right and title to the country at large, and that new comers would be intruders—poachers upon their preserves, who will divide with them profits which are now none too large. Perhaps we characterize this feeling too strongly. If we do, our error may be its best corrective. It by no means follows that because the 175,000 people now in the state are not all as prosperous as they desire, double that number would be only one half as well off. The probability is that if our population were doubled the average prosperity of the state would be much greater than it is at present. It would be almost certain to be greater. A large increase of population would multiply existing wants of everything which the capacities of the country could supply, and the result, in a word, would be the development of the resources of the state. No one can doubt the ability of the state to sustain more than twice its present population in comfort, if not in affluence. Local distributing centers would grow and multiply as the country at large becomes more densely peopled, and every variety of industry would have its followers to supply, and at the same time create wants. It is a maxim of political economy that that country is most prosperous in which the wants that are founded in nature are most numerous. This is the condition of society in which the industries of the people are most diversified.

Not to dwell on this point longer we will only add that the movement to secure the immigration which ought to flow hither, should be undertaken as a public enterprise, and receive the cordial support of all our people as such. In the control of the board of trade the movement would be doubtless thus conducted, and we trust that the preliminaries will be soon arranged and that the movement will be vigorously prosecuted.

The New York papers have very gratifying accounts of the order and good nature that prevailed during the election and while the vast crowds of people were waiting about the newspaper offices to hear the result. The same spirit was manifested in all the large cities, and this is the prevailing custom throughout the northern states. It has been observed by foreigners that an American election is distinguished for its good nature. [illegible] elections are certainly far more peaceful than elections in England, [illegible] is limited. There scenes of violence and disorder are the rule rather than the exception. It is not uncommon for candidates to be mobbed. Gladstone's windows have more than once been broken. The Duke of Wellington's house once was stoned and his carriage made the target for missiles of all sorts. Dickens, Thackeray, Lover and Lever picture in their novels pictures of turbulence and brutality at English and Irish elections which have no parallel in this country, except occasionally in one of the southern states. In England, too, the corruption of the ballot is much more common and gross than it is here. Beaconsfield with all his engaging talent failed [illegible]

[illegible] for her husband's success. He was so grateful to her that when his friend died he married the generous widow, although she was so homely and so awkward that Bernard Osborne once inquired "what induced him to marry that woman." Disraeli severely replied "A variety of reasons, chiefly one you, Osborne, could not appreciate, viz., gratitude."

We are likely to receive some aid and comfort at last from England in dealing with the Mormon question. The stream of Mormonism which steadily flows into Utah and the adjoining regions has its fountain head in Europe. The London *Spectator* lately published a very able article on the Mormons, and Miss Emily Faithfull, who has just returned to London from a visit to Salt Lake City, has written to that journal indorsing the article, and saying that she is going to set to work at attacking the evil here. East London contains now many Mormon missionaries who are preaching a crusade among the people, and Miss Faithful will inform the people here plainly what the institution is. The people who yield to the Mormon apostles are generally very ignorant, and it is through their ignorance they have been tempted to go. If the supply of recruits can be stopped something will be done towards the solution of a most difficult and disagreeable problem.

The electric light people have been disposed of. Now if the school book publishers would let us alone we should have a period "full of sweet peace and rest and quiet breathing," as John Keats remarked.

The defeat of Richelieu Robinson, of New York, and Finerty, of Chicago, will give the tail of the British Lion a season of much needed repose.

THE NEW YORK VOTE.

It is now settled that the result of the presidential choice on the vote of New York [illegible] of New York city. The pluralities [illegible] as returned by the footings of the formal count appear to [illegible] 1150. As far as the official count has [illegible] the results of the informal count are sustained, with very little variation, [illegible] all the counties except New York [illegible] officially reported. But in New York [illegible] by republicans that there are about [illegible] ballots to which exception will be taken. One-third of these are said to be blank or defective, and the remainder are alleged to be Butler, St. John and other ballots which were miscounted, or included in order to swell the total for Cleveland. There is no doubt now that the total footings for the city show a Cleveland plurality; the only question that remains is whether these blank, defective or miscounted ballots [illegible]. This can be ascertained only by a recount which may require several days, and then there may be found a ground for a further and prolonged fight. We cannot think it probable, however, that so many blank, imperfect and miscounted ballots will be found. Should there be, it will be pretty strong evidence of an intention to deceive by the count made on the night of the election, in the expectation that means would never be taken to ascertain and correct the fraud.

A democratic meeting at Savannah, Ga., resolves: "We will welcome the day when there shall be no solid south and no solid north, but a solid union, and when all American citizens, white and black, native and adopted, at home and abroad, shall stand equal before the law, and be covered and protected by our country's flag!" The only reason why this is not so now and has not always been is found in the fact that the south has been and still is solidly sectional. [illegible] The democrats of Georgia may publish fine resolutions, but they will keep Georgia "solid" all the same.

A much more important matter than the franchise question in England is the terrible industrial depression and consequent suffering among the people. No remedy is suggested and there can be no immediate relief. But most thoughtful people are coming to the conclusion that radical land law reform, whereby the people can get back to the soil from the congested centers of population, is the supremely needful thing. Therefore, as soon as the franchise question is settled, we may expect to see a very vigorous land agitation.

John O'Neil, the leader of the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, whose death has been announced, was an adventurer and a humbug. When he was tried before the late Judge Woodruff, of the United States circuit court, in Vermont, for his violation of the neutrality laws, his counsel pleaded his services in the union army in his behalf. Judge Woodruff bluntly replied that the fact that a man had fought to uphold the laws of the nation was no reason why he should be excused for breaking them.

The New York *Times* charges John Kelly with selling out in a desperate effort to elect Hugh Grant mayor. It is evident that either Tammany or the county democracy sacrificed the presidential ticket to gain the mayoralty, for the vote of the city shows that Cleveland polled more votes than Hancock in republican wards while he ran behind in democratic wards.

Cleveland was a weak candidate in New York. Not less than 50,000 democrats voted against him, and any republican whom the independents would have supported must have carried the state by 50,000 to 80,000 majority. If 53,000 independents voted for Cleveland—and all accounts agree this is a low estimate—not less than 50,000 democrats voted against him.

The use of money in elections is the surest means of injury to those who sell their votes. It makes the expenses of a congressional canvass, for example, so high that there is every year a greater tendency towards giving the nominations to rich men, thus widening the gap between the plain people and the administration of their government.

Stanley on the Congo

London Times, Oct.

Yesterday afternoon Mr H. M. Stanley, the African traveler, was entertained at a *luncheon* at Manchester, by Mr Hutton, president of the chamber of commerce. Afterward Mr Stanley addressed a general meeting of the chamber at the town hall and had a very cordial reception. He said that in August, 1877, when he first sighted the lower Congo, there was a population there of 19 Europeans—2 English, 2 Dutch, 1 German, 1 Belgian, 1 Frenchman and 12 Portuguese. The total number of Europeans on the lower Congo at the present time was 163, of which number only 67 were Portuguese. On the upper and lower Congo the total number was 253. The number had quadrupled since 1877. There were 186 Europeans as against 67 Portuguese, and yet both banks of the Congo were claimed by Portugal. While Portugal could not demand customs, trade to the extent of £2,880,000 per annum had grown up at the mouth of the Congo, and there was an elastic and healthy tone in the trade which would last so long as no power levied customs. (Hear, hear.) By arrangement with the natives the traders paid already about 6 per cent. ad valorem duty, so that any demand which might be made by a foreign power [illegible] in the pockets of the traders was particularly iniquitous on the Congo. A foreign power might be willing and ready to build custom houses and collect customs [illegible] [illegible] This was not an exaggerated picture. As manufacturers of cotton fabrics, it would not be denied in this part of the country that this new field which was open, or being opened, to the world by the International association deserved their consideration and zealous watching, and his object was to point out what interests they had on the Congo. The claims of Portugal to the Congo were not and never had been recognized by her majesty's government, and in his address to the London chamber of commerce he brought historical proofs to prove the assertion. They must, therefore, be considered null and void as far as regarded his country and her present rights would not have been worth consideration had not the Anglo-Portuguese treaty led them to extract into the manner in which Portugal came to be on the banks of the Congo at all. There was no manufacturer present who could not tell how much he had personally suffered through the slackness of trade and he imagined they had all some vague idea that if things remained as they were the future of the cotton trade was not very brilliant. He had calculated that supposing every inhabitant of the Congo basin had one Sunday dress every year, 320,000,000 yards of calico would be required. Proceeding still further with these figures, we found that if two Sunday dresses and four every-day dresses were used in one year, the enormous total of 3,840,000,000 yards would be required, which at 2d a yard, would be of the value of £16,000,000. But this did not exhaust the enormous trade to be developed in this field. He estimated that a trade of £26,000,000 annually could be done in the Congo basin. What was Manchester to do to obtain these enormous sales, he asked? The [illegible] government to send a cruiser to the mouth of the Congo to keep watch [illegible] was altogether [illegible] worth [illegible] It is well to [illegible] that as long as the great river [illegible] and waters might be [illegible] [illegible] would be the best for this work. [illegible] without the interference of any European power. [illegible] operations [illegible] steamers and placed them [illegible] the river, erected stations, and railways [illegible] his free railways would have been made but for the [illegible] of Portugal.

Speaking of the [illegible] half developed, for it was richer than the [illegible] Congo [illegible] being [illegible] the two districts. The duty of Manchester people was to consider what was this question affected them and their city. If 78 miles of water frontage gave them £1,000,000 of trade [illegible] it was free to what figure would it be [illegible] John [illegible] in 1858 called Africa a second India. He could assure them that this basin of the Congo might be made of more value to them than India. It was the easiest market in the world to induce Africans to wear cotton. But it would take them centuries to learn how to make it themselves. No other nation could compete with England in the manufacture of cotton goods, provided they kept that trade free and open.

How Long He'd Stay a Republican

[illegible] Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven to the Union [illegible]

I thank you for stopping at my door, and I rejoice that since the news from Ohio you are not obliged to request me to deliver at the funeral of the republican party. The time may come for the republican party to die in the fullness of a good old age, but it will not do for me to attend the funeral of the republican party until two days after we know that the democratic party shall be dead and buried. So long as the democratic party without reference to the ballot box, can claim 153 electoral votes, so long I propose to vote the republican ticket. So long as American labor needs protection I intend to be a republican. So long as any of those men in the north who were copperheads during the war dare to claim any part of office in the government of this country, so long I expect to vote the republican ticket. The hand which once grasped the sword in defense of the Union shall never cast a vote for the man who dreamed of the northwestern confederacy. So long as the independent bureau shall continue to scatter the Mulligan letters, so long in the instinct of justice I intend to stand up for Blaine. His public services deserve our confidence, and his pure private life has fitted him, with his family, for the cares of the White House, which I trust may ever be kept pure as the parsonage of the nation. I bid you good night!

Railroad Trains to Camp Meetings

[illegible] Journal.

About a year ago the Baptist conference passed a resolution asking the Maine Central railroad to discontinue the running of Sunday excursion trains, and in this request the Methodist clergymen generally acquiesced. A short time since after the close of one of the camp meetings, some prominent Methodists went to President Tucker and said that they hoped he would run trains to their camp meetings another year, as it [illegible] greatly interfered with the attendance. Mr Jackson's reply was that if the Methodists in conference assembled would make the request he would see that it be taken into consideration. The Methodists above mentioned wished the trains to run on Sundays, as an admission was charged to the grounds, and the more people there were present the larger the receipts.

Fisher's Balloon Discovery

Tuesday's London Standard.

An engineer named Fisher is reported to have made an important discovery in aeronautics, by which he is enabled to condense or expand the gas in a balloon. The agent he employs is compressed carbonic acid, with the help of which he can ascend or descend with pleasure. This perpendicular movement puts it in the power of the aeronaut to go up or down until he finds a current of air moving in the horizontal direction he wishes. Military critics attribute great importance to this discovery, because in time of war a balloon will be able to reach the enemy's territory and ascend again without requiring a fresh supply of gas.

The venerable Mrs Barron, widow of the naval commodore who shot Commodore Decatur in a duel in the early part of the century, died on Oct 29th at Portsmouth, Va. She was 82 years of age.

[illegible] who [illegible] use FERRIS' [illegible]

☞ Advertisements such as Wants, [illegible] To Let, For Sale, [illegible] 50 cents per line [illegible] Deaths, Marriages and Births [illegible]

MARRIED

[illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

CARTWRIGHT, English watchmaker, formerly with Stone. Yamhill bet 1st and 2d.

DECEMBER STYLES Butterick's Patterns at Wass Hair Store, 85 Yamhill st.

NEW TO-DAY.

STAG HOUNDS.

FIVE WELL-BRED [illegible]

NEW YORK STATE

PATENT BUCKWHEAT [illegible]

1,000 MEN WANTED

One thousand LABORERS, DRILLERS and CHOPPERS can obtain work on the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY by applying at HAMMOND or SAVONAS, in lots of 30 or more

WAGES—$1 75, $2 and $2 50 per day

SPECIAL RATES OF FARE (or 30 or more) as follows, viz.

PORTLAND TO VICTORIA—$5 75. Apply to Pass Agt N. P. R. R., corner Washington and Front sts, Portland

VICTORIA TO HAMMOND—$2 00. Apply to Robert Ward, Victoria

LEAVE PORTLAND via N. P. R. R., MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 1 15 P. M., to connect with steamers leaving VICTORIA, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

A. ONDERDONK, Contractor.

YALE, B. C., Nov. 3, 1884.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

WANTED—A SECOND HAND [illegible]

[illegible]

PORTLAND BOX FACTORY.

G. W. HAYES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN FALLOW [illegible] Saw Mill Office, foot of [illegible]

NO PAIN, NO BAD EFFECTS.

BREATHE VITALIZED AIR FOR PAINLESS extraction [illegible] FREHN BROS. [illegible]

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Cor. F. Park and Washington sts.

Opening Night Nov. 17th

DONNA JUANITA

JEANNIE WINSTON

[illegible]

Matinee Every Saturday at [illegible]

MASONIC HALL.

Saturday Evening, November 15

Special Announcement

Grand Farewell Concert

JOSEFFY.

ADMISSION [illegible]

Just Received,

GENUINE

"GILBERT" LADIES' CLOTHS,

PLAIDS and FANCY FIGURED [illegible]

Olds & King,

186 First St

GOLD IS KING.

[illegible]

B. J. STONE.

Corner First and Morrison sts.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE [illegible]

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF NEW FURNITURE [illegible]

Lying-in Hospital,

No 182 First street corner Montgomery [illegible]

Proposals for [illegible] Supplies [illegible]

W. E. ELDERKIN, Capt. [illegible]

WANTS

[illegible]

$6000 WANTED [illegible]

$2500 WANTED IN CITY [illegible]

HELP WANTED

[illegible]

GIRLS [illegible]

TO LET ROOMS

[illegible]

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS

NEW MARKET THEATER

GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENT

MISS KATE CASTLETON!

"AT SEA!"

[illegible]

Established 1857

J. C. CARSON,

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Window and Plate Glass and General Building Supplies

Estimates and price list on application. Country orders specialty.

Factory at Western Mill

Salesroom cor. Third and E sts

48 FOR [illegible] [illegible] in six hours, cures in three days. Drug Store 13 N Eleventh, [illegible] No 2 N Front St., Portland.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN [illegible]

GILMAN & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants

No 1 FIRST ST [illegible]

AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture [illegible] Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

[illegible] at our salesroom, [illegible]

FRIDAY, NOV. 14, at 10 A. M.

[illegible]

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale

By Order of Assignee.

AT ALBINA,

On Friday, November 21,

[illegible] corner of Goldsmith and [illegible] 10 O'CLOCK A. M. the Entire

Furniture and Fixtures

of the Saloon and Lodging House of [illegible]

Also

One Pool Table, and the 2-Story Building of 16 Rooms.

With the lease of the Ground [illegible] fully finished. Terms of sale—Cash.

PETER WAGNER, [illegible]

OSCAR KILBOURNE, [illegible]

CREIGHTON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,

Stark and First sts., Portland, Or.

Auction sales of real estate and stock a specialty.

FOR SALE.

LODGING HOUSE FOR SALE [illegible]

$500 WILL BUY ELEGANTLY [illegible]

EXECUTORS SALE OF TIN SHOP AND [illegible] store at Olympia, W. T. [illegible]

HALL SAFE FOR SALE [illegible]

A GOOD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. Address H. care Oregonian office

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN [illegible]

FOR SALE—600 ACRES IN POLK COUNTY [illegible]

160 ACRES ALL LEVEL, 25 ACRES [illegible]

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR [illegible] town of La Camas, W. T. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING [illegible] Apply BALFOUR, [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, [illegible] JACK French watchmaker [illegible]

STEAMER ENTERPRISE [illegible]

PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS [illegible]

STOCK OF HAIR GOODS [illegible]

MADAME [illegible]

HANDKERCHIEFS AND SATIN [illegible]

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING [illegible]

EVENING CLASSES [illegible]

J. H. FISKE, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL [illegible]

RUMMELIN & OUTMAN, MANUFACTURERS [illegible]

ORIGON OIL CLOTHING [illegible]

LOST

LOST—ON NOV 7 NEAR [illegible]

[illegible] OUR PRICES ON

CLOAKS

Ladies' Newmarket Cloaks. Children's Long Cloaks with Capes. Jersey Ulsters, long Berlin Cloth Ulsters, with Cape, elegantly trimmed. Ulfman Silk, Newmarket, fur collar, cuff & reveres, quilted lining. Silk Circulars, quilted lining, fur ornament, fur collar, for all round, reduced to. Lady Tourist's Ulster, long, shirred back, elegant ornament, astrachan trimming, regular price $20, reduced to.

SUITS.

Tailor-made Cloth Suits, [illegible] "Ladies' Cloth" suits.

MOZART'S

CLOAK AND SUIT [illegible]

No 70 Morrison street, [illegible] Third and Fourth.

C. H. WILCOX,

News Dealer & [illegible]

All the Leading Newspapers [illegible]

S. W. corner First and [illegible]

UCTION AND COMMISSION.

GILMAN & CO
[illegible] and Commission Merchants,
[illegible] Furniture [illegible]
[illegible] Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

GULAR AUCTION SALE
SEHOLD FURNITURE

FRIDAY NOV. 14 at 10 A. M.

GILMAN & CO Auctioneers.

uction Sale.

AT ALBINA,

On Friday November 21

niture and Fixtures

ol Table, and the 2-Story Building
of 16 Rooms

PETER WAGNER, Assignee
OSCAR KILBOURNE Auct.

CREIGHTON & CO.,
ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ark and First sts. Portland Or
sales of real estate and stock a specialty

FOR SALE

ING HOUSE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS [illegible] occupied by good class of [illegible] owner wishes to go east. [illegible] Oregonian office

00 WILL BUY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED [illegible] rooming parlors well established [illegible] block from postoffice. Suitable for house [illegible] Address J W H care Oregonian office.

UTORS SALE OF TIN SHOP AND STOVE at Olympia W. T.—The stock of merchandise and tools formerly belonging to the firm of Tenis [illegible] deceased at Olympia, W. T. and [illegible] of store building are offered for sale by the [illegible] of the last will and testament of Daniel [illegible] deceased and the surviving partner. For particulars call for printed circular at W W [illegible] & Co's 315-317 Market st, San Francisco [illegible] & Loewenberg Portland Weddell & [illegible] F A Hoffman Olympia W T

SAFE FOR SALE—COST $300—WILL SELL for $100 [illegible] have no use for it. No 11 North

OD PAYING BAKERY FOR SALE. AD- [illegible] care Oregonian office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

[illegible] A COTTAGE [illegible] hot and cold water gas and [illegible] FOR RENT [illegible] FURNITURE FOR SALE [illegible]

SALE—[illegible] ACRES IN POLK COUNTY [illegible] farm [illegible] acres [illegible] from Portland [illegible] farms in Oregon also small and large [illegible] CREIGHTON & CO.,

0 ACRES [illegible] LEVEL [illegible] ACRES PLOW [illegible] land [illegible] swale land easily cleared [illegible] from O & C R R. in Clackamas county [illegible] splendidly watered. [illegible] I will show the place.
F F CROSS Oregon City Oregon.

USE AND LOT FOR SALE IN COWANWADDI- [illegible] to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is [illegible] situated and busiest town on the Columbia [illegible] are invited to come and see for [illegible] cheaply they can secure a home.
R. T COWAN

SALE THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE [illegible] valley 3 miles from [illegible] O. & C. R. R. 6 miles from Forest Grove. The farm [illegible] tillable, mostly rich bottom [illegible] The Martin farm, 50 acres rich [illegible] For sale [illegible] terms. Apply BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & [illegible]

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

[illegible] All my work guaranteed [illegible] free of charge. [illegible] French watchmaker [illegible] P O box 27

MRS ENTERPRISE—JOBBING ON COL- [illegible] Willamette rivers [illegible] JOHN LEAVENS & CO. Commercial dock

[illegible] STAMPING PATTERNS MAN- [illegible] at B. Hartman & Co's [illegible]

[illegible] OF HAIR GOODS AND CHAINS MADE [illegible] MRS WHARTON 94 Morrison

[illegible] MIZPAH GREAT REVEALER, CLAIR- [illegible] Teller [illegible] Madam [illegible]

[illegible] DKERCHIEFS AND SATIN FOR HAT [illegible] Crowns stamped free of charge [illegible]

[illegible] AND STEREOTYPING GOLD SIL- [illegible] at reasonable rates [illegible] 30 Stark [illegible] Portland

[illegible] CLASSES IN GERMAN ON MON- [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] German conversation [illegible] 2d & Salmon

[illegible] ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL

[illegible] GUTTMAN MANUFACTURERS [illegible] 61 First st. Highest cash [illegible]

[illegible] CLOTHING M'F'G CO. [illegible] AT THE OLD STAND [illegible] all kinds of yellow and oak

LOST

—ON NOV [illegible] NEAR ELEVENTH AND [illegible] a plush buggy robe with brown border [illegible] Liberal reward will be paid by [illegible]

[illegible]

CLOAKS.

[illegible] Newmarket Cloaks $ 5 00
[illegible] dren's Long Cloaks with [illegible] 8 00
[illegible] Ulsters, long 9 00
[illegible] Cloth Ulsters with [illegible] 15 00
[illegible] elegantly trimmed [illegible] Silk, Newmarket, fur [illegible] cuff & reveres, quilt- [illegible] lining 20 00
[illegible] Circulars, quilted lining, [illegible] ornament for collar and [illegible] all round, reduced to 12 50
[illegible] Tourist's Ulster, 56 in. [illegible] shirred back, elegant [illegible] astrachan trim- [illegible] regular price $20, re- [illegible] to 12 50

SUITS.

[illegible] made Cloth Suits in de- [illegible] shades $12 50
[illegible] dies' Cloth Suits 15 00

MOZART'S
AK AND SUIT HOUSE
No 76 Morrison street between Third and Fourth

C. H WILCOX,
[illegible] Dealer & Stationer,
[illegible] Leading Newspapers [illegible] a specialty
[illegible] corner First and Oak sts, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 13 1884

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

PORTLAND [illegible]

Place of Observation	Height of Barometer	[illegible]	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	[illegible]	State of Weather
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	N	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	[illegible]	Cloudy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Minimum thermometer [illegible]

BRIEF MENTION

The first social given by the [illegible] M E [illegible] church last night was a complete success.

Judge Davis is seriously ill. He is confined [illegible] and is unable to help himself at all.

Jack Weeks, the tailor charged with using abusive language, will have a trial in the [illegible] court to-day.

The sale of reserved seats for the Casino [illegible] at 9 o'clock this morning, at [illegible] corner of Second and Washington.

Charles West, who stole Dr. Wheeler's [illegible] waived examination yesterday [illegible] and was committed to the county jail.

Suit was commenced in the state circuit court [illegible] Martin Everest to procure [illegible] Everest on the ground of [illegible]

[illegible] that he has not given [illegible] as reported, nor any [illegible] will [illegible] freely if [illegible] elected

[illegible] who was arrested for [illegible] H. Jackson, was released from custody yesterday by Justice White [illegible] of the district attorney.

Smith & Paquet will shortly [illegible] about the size of the Wa[illegible] The boat which [illegible] on the route [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] of the Calliope.

[illegible] Gerartz was arraigned before [illegible] yesterday upon a charge of [illegible] of a pair of pantaloons. [illegible] agreed to return the goods [illegible] and the case was dismissed.

[illegible] wood team was frightened [illegible] the foot of First street yesterday [illegible] ran away, colliding with a truck in front of the Boss saloon. [illegible] thrown off, but was unhurt and the horse [illegible] with a few scratches.

[illegible] McDonald and Robert K[illegible] waived examination yesterday in the police court on the charge of stealing the watch chain [illegible] from E. D. Thorn's residence, and [illegible] another charges preferred against them by [illegible] Ross and John Randall.

[illegible] A. P. Armstrong principal of [illegible] business college reports that [illegible] at his school is rapidly increasing. [illegible] additions are Miss Della Cantwell of [illegible] E. A. Keisey of Pendleton and A. M. [illegible] of Marshfield, Lane county.

[illegible] F. Reed, who is now in the county jail [illegible] the action of the grand jury on a charge of larceny, had another charge of a [illegible] pending against him in Justice [illegible] court until yesterday, when it was dismissed, owing to the failure of the prosecution [illegible] to appear.

The wheat [illegible] is being moved [illegible] rapidly. The tow-boats of the O. R. & N. Co. are kept pretty busy towing ships [illegible] the river. Ships going down drawing [illegible] feet of water and in consequence [illegible] their cargoes. Three went down on Sunday, two on Monday, and others ready to leave.

The cases of L. B. Seid [illegible] against [illegible] the Oregon Iron and Steel Company and others, have become so numerous in the U. S. court that hereafter they will be known by their [illegible] in the court record. No 1039 was dismissed yesterday on motion of defendant and two new ones commenced in its place. [illegible] appears as defendant in all of them.

The most remarkable feat in telephoning yet attempted was the successful holding of a conversation between St. Petersburg and Bologne, a distance of 265 miles. It is confidently expected that we shall soon be able to converse freely between London and New York, and between Portland and Hong Kong. The next generation will likely talk themselves to death.

Do not forget the "soap bubble" sociable to be held at the Unitarian chapel Friday evening of this week. Much fun and enjoyment is anticipated. There will be a contest between the young ladies and gentlemen for a prize to be awarded to the one blowing the largest bubble. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. Ice cream will be for sale.

There were but few arrests yesterday by the police. Barry took in John Adams on a charge of vagrancy, and Frank Williams, a big loafer, was arrested by James on a similar charge. He was in partnership with Pat Crotty, a cripple who was not long since discharged from the hospital, and who [illegible] crutch and lame leg [illegible] the sympathy and caused the charitably disposed to support the pair. Crotty was arrested a day [illegible] on a charge of begging.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

Passed Heron yesterday to arrive [illegible] by Antone Appel, R. C. Bowers, Maj W[illegible] U S A., Miss Merrill, F M Sanders, Mrs [illegible] Ward, Laura H. Ward.

Passed Med[illegible] last night to arrive [illegible] Logan [illegible], San Francisco.

To-Day's Lunch and Dinner

[illegible]

[illegible] closing sale [illegible] goods and furniture, by order of [illegible] First street [illegible]

[illegible] butcher [illegible] First [illegible]

[illegible] photographic [illegible] Washington st

[illegible] teacher of [illegible]

Complete Guide to the Work Table

[illegible] Young Ladies Journal [illegible]

Christmas Present.

[illegible] free hand crayon portrait [illegible] street

Railroad Tickets

[illegible] Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway [illegible] from St. Paul to Chicago [illegible] principal connections [illegible] sleeping cars [illegible] the world [illegible] Maxwell [illegible]
[illegible] MARSHALL [illegible]
[illegible] Ash and Front sts [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

[illegible]

Dexter Wood Yard.—At the old [illegible]

[illegible] headquarters No [illegible] Every man an artist.

[illegible] brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the [illegible]

[illegible] coffee [illegible] restaurant 9 North First.

[illegible] sewing machine [illegible] 83 Morrison street, near Fourth.

[illegible] Burns, Bruises [illegible] agent, corner [illegible] streets.

[illegible] from the country city or mail receive prompt [illegible] at John A. Child & Co's drug store [illegible] First and Second streets.

[illegible] gives the complexion the [illegible] youth and the natural appearance [illegible] impossible to detect its use. [illegible] A. Child & Co druggists.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINE STORE, 11 [illegible] Portland Or. General agent for [illegible] White and Household [illegible] machines, oil, needles, attachments [illegible] parts. Machines rented [illegible] warranted.

BUSINESS ITEMS

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

[illegible] the Hair when Harsh and Dry
[illegible] the irritated scalp
[illegible] the richest lustre
[illegible] the hair from falling off
Promotes its healthy, vigorous growth

[illegible] Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites [illegible] B. STRICKLAND New York says [illegible] Emulsion very beneficial after [illegible] acute pulmonary [illegible] adults and in children.

"Night Cod," Coughs — Brown's Bronchial Troches give immediate relief

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE.

[illegible] Oysters in every style.

Grand Removal Sale.

[illegible] will soon be finished (three doors above [illegible]) and as I intend to open with [illegible] stock of watches, jewelry, diamonds, [illegible] guns and pistols, I have determined [illegible] old stock at fifty cents on the dollar [illegible] the great money lender [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL

[illegible] Bread [illegible] It has been [illegible] that people [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] which has [illegible] taking [illegible] the bakers' bread [illegible] examination as to [illegible] mental and moral character [illegible] through the stomachs of the [illegible] which [illegible] Shakespeare evidently knew something of the matter when he said: "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he is grown so great?" And many a [illegible] less wise than Shakespeare has wished that his cake was dough and the devil had [illegible] Every scallawag in the land will now have an excuse for his wickedness, and even a fellow who goes [illegible] around with the boys all night and comes rolling home in the [illegible] full of gin and porter, will say to his wife: "If this [illegible] from the baker my [illegible]"

HIS FIRST PRESCRIPTION [illegible]—A well known Front street hardware merchant who bears a striking resemblance to a [illegible] well known physician of this city, was [illegible] upon the street yesterday by a man almost breathless with haste who [illegible] him thus: "[illegible] Doctor! My wife is awful sick with [illegible] want a prescription right away." Now as luck would have it, the hardware man chanced to have in his pocket one of those lithographic prescriptions so common in old Vermont, where prohibition prevails, and by means of which drinking men get their cocktails at drugstores, paying merely a nominal advance on the usual rates. The prescription read as follows: "R.—Sp. Frumenti [illegible] oz; Angostura Bitters [illegible]; Syr Simp. [illegible]" The iron handler, acting upon a sudden impulse, [illegible] to the [illegible] husband for his afflicted wife, and walked away hurriedly, acting very much as if he himself needed a prescription for the ague. A few hours after the two met again, the husband with a smiling face hastening to congratulate "the doctor" upon the rapid recovery which his prescription had brought about, and remarked that he had never known his wife to be so joyous and voluble as she had been since taking that medicine. It is certainly to be hoped however that the lady in question has lost the prescription and will not take having it fill[ed] as a regular thing.

WATCH THIEF CONVICTED.—P. H. Harris, the album fiend and watch thief, was tried in the state circuit court yesterday. He evidently comes from some locality where salt is a luxury and has not had the requisite amount of that article mixed with his food, as he is the freshest chap who has appeared [illegible] the [illegible] at that court for some time. W. H. Adams had been appointed by the court to defend the scoundrel, who felt very sore over his arrest and expressed his determination to thump Prosecuting Attorney Caton just as soon as he was discharged. The case occupied but little time. The evidence of the prisoner's guilt was direct and positive. [illegible] with fluency and grace only to be acquired by much practice. The jury after being out [illegible] a short time returned a verdict of "guilty as charged." [illegible] the prisoner passed [illegible] Attorney Caton on his way back to jail [illegible] threatened him with condign punishment when he got [illegible] As this event is not likely to occur for several years Mr. Caton is comforting himself with the hope that he will be [illegible] and stronger by that time. The fellow will be sentenced [illegible] and it [illegible] that he may [illegible] himself and his impudence [illegible]

REBUILDING OF COLUMBIA WHARF.—The gang of carpenters engaged in rebuilding Columbia wharf, which was almost completely destroyed by fire about two months ago, finished laying the flooring of the upper wharf yesterday. The warehouse has been enclosed at the north end, which was occupied by Knapp, Burrell & Co., and here are now stored under shelter that small portion of their large stock of farm wagons and machinery saved from the flames. In some cases the merchandise saved is just blackened, or scorched by the smoke and fire and a return to the paint shop will make it as good as new. But in other cases the wood work is so badly charred that it will have to be entirely replaced. Boxes of iron rods, bolts and other gearing have been picked up out of the debris and it is evident that the strictest economy has been practiced in raking over the ashes.

INCIPIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHED.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday night the chimney of a dwelling house on West Park street at the point where Oak and A streets intersect, took fire and burned out. Some of the sparks sent forth from the chimney caught in the moss and shingles of the roof and in a few moments had a start that threatened the destruction of the building. Fortunately, Policeman Hart discovered it just in the nick of time, and getting a ladder near by, climbed to the roof, and with the assistance of the owner of the premises, quickly extinguished the flames by means of a few buckets of water. No alarm was given to the department, and the matter was not reported until Hart came off duty yesterday morning.

ETIQUETTE OF THE U. S. COURTS.—Upon the entrance of Judge Deady into the United States circuit court yesterday morning the members of the bar present and the officers of the court rose with becoming respect to receive him, all then remaining standing until the court was opened. This is the inauguration here of a custom prevalent in many United States courts elsewhere, and was brought about by the concerted action of members of the Portland bar, a large number of whom were present. This expression of respect for the dignity of the court is a very proper one and will hereafter be the established etiquette of the U. S. circuit and district courts.

OREGON AT NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. L. Samuel has in preparation a large special edition of twenty thousand copies of Oregon's well known illustrated magazine, the *West Shore*, for distribution at the New Orleans exposition, to advertise the industries, resources and advantages of the northwest. To tide over the few weeks that must necessarily elapse before this special edition can be issued he has printed over 1000 extra copies of the November number containing illustrations of the Portland Mechanics' fair, which Mr. F. W. Allen, superintendent of the Oregon exhibit, who started for New Orleans yesterday, took with him and will distribute at the Oregon department.

KINDERGARTEN STARTED.—The free kindergarten opened Monday in the engine house [illegible] street, formerly occupied by [illegible] company. There were present two of the board of managers, superintendent, teacher, one volunteer assistant and fifteen children. Since [illegible] day (Tuesday) the little ones numbered [illegible] teen. Through the kindness of a number of young ladies in volunteering their services, a musical assistant is assured for each day. Now that the work is fairly in operation, funds are needed and subscribers are earnestly requested to call and pay their subscriptions to Mr. J. A. Gill treasurer, No. 78 First street. All who have not subscribed may do so at the bookstore of McKercher & Thompson.

WILL PLEAD NOT GUILTY.—"What will Mr. Chapman plead to the indictment of [illegible] against him when he is again brought before the state circuit next week?" was asked yesterday of M. F. Mulkey, one of the mayor's counsel retained by him specially for his defense in this matter. "Well, I don't know exactly," was the attorney's ambiguous reply. "Haven't you some idea?" insisted his querist. "I can say one thing," replied Mr. Mulkey, to this second hand [illegible] "you may be sure he will not plead guilty." From which piece of information it is to be reasonably inferred that he will plead not guilty.

BOTH ARMS BROKEN.—John LeJunia, head steward of the O. R. & N. Co.'s boats on the Snake river, while out driving with Mr. Clendenning, a butcher of Lewiston, several days since was thrown from the buggy, by the team running away, and had both arms broken between the elbows and wrists. The bones of the right arm were broken in three places and those of the left in two. Captain Baughman immediately took him in charge and saw that he had every attention. Clendenning was badly bruised but not seriously hurt.

MOUTH OF THE WILLAMETTE IMPROVEMENT.—The government steamboat Cascades of the Columbia, is now engaged in taking barge loads of stone from near the White house down to the mouth of the Willamette, where the government laborers, under the superintendence of Assistant Engineer R. A. Habersham, are building the revetment and wing dams that will result in an excellent and, to all intents, permanent improvement of the ship channel at this point.

THE CASINO.

Fourth [illegible] Finished [illegible] Temple of Music

[illegible] Its Ar[illegible]

The new [illegible] opera house [illegible] Third and Washington, is in so forward a state that a satisfactory performance might be given to-night with little trouble. It will probably be opened next Monday night, with Von Suppe's opera "Donna Juanita." [illegible] The building was commenced August [illegible] last, [illegible] the ground was broken, and [illegible] completion of the structure at this early date shows no little energy on the part of the projectors of the enterprise. Yesterday an OREGONIAN reporter was shown through the house by courtesy of Mr. W. C. Lloyd, the stage manager, a man of many years experience, under whose direction the stage with all its appurtenances was built. The auditorium is roomy, comfortable, well ventilated, well lighted and neat.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

The entire structure including [illegible] stores fronting on Washington street is [illegible] feet; the theater proper [illegible] the stage [illegible] 92x40 feet and the proscenium arch [illegible] feet wide and 2[illegible] feet high. What strikes a visitor upon first observation, more forcibly than anything else is the evident security from danger by panic. The parquette and dress circle are almost on a level with the street and the main entrance from Washington street is twenty feet wide, without a turn or angle. Besides this, there are two exits on East Park street, one fifteen feet, the other ten feet, wide and a stage entrance from Seventh street, eight feet wide. The main floor is a series of well-graded broad steps, and chairs and tables are arranged in regular groups. Between these and the stage are several semi-circles of chairs. In this part of the auditorium smoking will not be permitted. The front row of the balcony, and that portion directly facing the stage has been set apart for a family circle. Back of it is the gallery. The building is heated by a Boynton hot air register. In the general arrangement of the building, a [illegible] has been taken to make the Casino the

PERMANENT HOME OF COMIC OPERA

To this end the basement has been utilized for storing scenery, stage appurtenances, machinery, furniture and paraphernalia used from time to time. Mr. Oscar L. Fest, an artist who painted most of the scenes for the Tivoli in San Francisco has been permanently engaged here. The drop curtain, a scene from "Antony and Cleopatra," is a notable production. For the present only the scenery required for "Donna Juanita" has been finished. As other operas are produced special scenes will be painted for them. The stage is protected from fire by six plugs connected with street mains, two on each side of the stage and two under [illegible]. Hand grenades have been placed all over the house.

One of the neatest features of the interior is the arrangement of four proscenium boxes, which command like good view of the audience and the stage. Seating capacity of the house as now arranged is 1200: 800 in the orchestra and dress circle and 400 in the balcony and gallery. The prices of admission have been fixed at fifty cents down stairs, including reserved seat, and twenty-five cents in the gallery. By reserved seat the management do not mean a certain part of the house but a particular chair or chairs selected by the purchaser. These may be secured one week in advance at Morse's corner Second and Washington. Matinees will be given on Saturdays, and no Sunday night performances.

The building is owned by Messrs. J. W. Whalley and [illegible] W. Fechheimer and cost $2[illegible] 000. Its fitting up between $10,000 and $11,000 more. Mr. W. H. Williams planned and superintended the construction of the building.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CASINO.

[illegible] manager, Mr. A. S. Gross musical director Mr. W. F. Kinross stage manager Mr. W. C. Lloyd treasurer, Mr. M. B. Godefroy property man J. Burkhart.

The artists: Prima donna, Miss Jeannie Winston, seconda donna, Miss Nellie Pixey, contralto, Miss Louise Elger, comprimaria, Misses Eva Norman and Eva Ballou, tenor Mr. Dick[illegible], second tenor, Mr. F. Vallega, baritone and comedian Mr. A. H. Bell, buffo Mr. M. Hagemann.

Of the opera to be produced on the opening night, and the preparations for it, THE OREGONIAN will speak hereafter. Those who expect to attend—and there is no doubt the house will be jammed—may look forward to a very charming opera, presented in nearly faultless style with new and correct costumes.

MRS. HARVEY'S WILL

Two of her Heirs Ask that it be Set Aside and Give Reasons Therefor

The will of the late Mrs. Eloisa Harvey has been filed in the county court for probate. The document after devising her property as stated in these columns yesterday concludes as follows:

"These legacies and devises unto my said son James McL. Harvey have been made by me in consideration of his filial, dutiful and affectionate conduct toward me, and of his kind care and concern for me during the lonely years of my widowhood, and I trust and request that my other children will not deem my will in this regard unjust or unreasonable."

With the will is filed the petition of James McL. Harvey asking that it may be proved according to the provisions of the law in such cases, and that letters testamentary may be issued.

There is also filed with the will a petition from Mrs. Margaret Glen R[illegible] Wygant and Mrs. Maria Louise Rae Myrick, daughters of Mrs. Harvey, which after recounting at length the history of the family and property, states that the will of their mother Mrs. Eloise Harvey, has been presented to the court for probate to which alleged will and the probate thereof these petitioners object, and allege that the said mother at the time of the making of said will was not competent to dispose of her property in a just and equitable manner; that she was advanced in years and had for [illegible] time been subject to great mental anxiety and trouble; that her intellect was impaired by age and disease and she was not capable of understanding the circumstances or conditions of her said property or of her obligations to or the rights of these petitioners; that ever since her marriage with Harvey she had been under influence adverse to the interest of these petitioners; that the alleged will is the result of undue influence exercised on their said mother, and is not the act of a free or sound mind, and is not the act and last will of said Eloise Harvey.

Wherefore they pray that the alleged will be rejected and not admitted to probate, and that the court will decree that the said Eloise Harvey died intestate.

The court appointed James McL. Harvey executor of the will, and citations were issued ordering all the heirs to appear before the court on the 24th inst. to show cause why the will should not be admitted to probate.

PERSONAL

[illegible] Dittenhoefer is in the city as representative of a San Francisco house.

Mr. David Samson, representative of Horace Kelly & Co. New York city, was a passenger on the Columbia. He is thoroughly satisfied with Oregon and will come again.

W. S. Bitts[illegible] Riddles, Or., will leave to-day for New York, to be absent about four months. He takes samples of what Oregon can do in fruit, vegetables and minerals.

Mr. J. H. McClement, comptroller Northern Pacific Terminal Company, left yesterday for New York on a business trip and will also visit at his home in Philadelphia, expecting to be absent a month or six weeks.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

STATE OF OREGON, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM Nov 1[illegible], 1884

In view of a custom established by our forefathers and in accordance with a recommendation of Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, I would recommend that Thursday, the 27th inst., be observed by all the people of the state of Oregon as a day of thanksgiving, and that they refrain from their usual avocations and repair to their respective places of worship and offer thanks and praise unto the Supreme Ruler of the universe for blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year, and implore a continuance of those blessings for the year to come.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the state of Oregon hereto attached at Salem, Or., this 12th day of November A. D. 1884.

Z. F. MOODY, Governor of Oregon

By the governor: R. P. EARHART, Sec. of State

Keep the Gums Healthy

If you want a sweet mouth and breath. If the gums become spongy they lose their power to hold the teeth. The use of SOZODONT is invaluable, because it removes the tartar which separates [illegible] and gums.

[illegible] Mrs [illegible] from [illegible] Ninth street [illegible] in [illegible] having [illegible] was [illegible] first [illegible] the [illegible] in the safe at night, but [illegible] party, but [illegible] a leaky bottle had been [illegible] drawing [illegible] but was [illegible] that those [illegible] were [illegible] frightened them away before the policeman came, as it is [illegible] front door on which he [illegible] left [illegible] the saloon was closed up [illegible] the proprietor [illegible] as if [illegible]

SHOULD BE SENT TO THE ASYLUM.—Mrs. [illegible], a notoriously [illegible] woman [illegible] streets of this city, was [illegible] arrested yesterday and locked up in a cell. [illegible] her [illegible] her along the street. She was found [illegible] S. Wheel[illegible] where she was shouting the most obscene language at Commissioner [illegible] against the entire city government, and the police department in [illegible] She is certainly a character and one of the most boisterous ever seen. Confinement in jail while it renders her somewhat more subdued at first seems only to add to the [illegible] her vituperative ravings as soon as she regains her liberty. The insane asylum is the proper place for her. If she is not insane, no other person except a crazy one ever did go on by the hour as she does with the vilest denunciations and abuse, and it matters not to her whether she has listeners or not, for she talks as readily to the walls of [illegible] rooms.

WARNING TO THE ARMY.—Gus Westheim, John Connors and Thomas Haley, the three soldiers who were run in by the police Tuesday, were brought up in the police court yesterday and discharged with a reprimand upon their promise to return to Vancouver at once. Among other things Judge Moreland said that notice was hereby given to the United States army at Vancouver that the next time they came over here and got drunk it would be jugging, and the best thing it could do when it came [illegible] next month was to deposit $10 of its $13 in the jail before it tackled the [illegible] town.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Yesterday afternoon a 4-year old daughter of Mr. [illegible]swell the grocer, was bitten in the face by a greyhound belonging to W. S. Sibson. The child is probably marked for life. She was playing with neighboring children and probably touched the carriage in which Mr. Sibson's child was lying, when the dog sprang upon her. The dog has been a most jealous guardian of the babe and will not allow strangers to touch it. But he is a very dangerous sort of a guardian and ought to be kept chained.

ONE MAN'S HOPS.—From eight acres of ground [illegible] B. Phelps of Silverton harvested during the past season nine tons of hops. The picking occupied [illegible] days from 90 to 137 persons, all whites being employed, which caused the disbursement among the neighbors of Mr. Phelps of about $1400. Hops are worth only about 11 cents per pound now, at which price Mr. Phelps' crop would amount to $2[illegible]. Deducting $1[illegible] for picking leaves $[illegible] as the net amount for the product of eight acres.

THE NEW DIRECTORY.—R. L. Polk & Co., who have bought J. K. Gill & Co.'s Portland directory, will soon begin the work of canvassing for names. The [illegible] will be in the hands of an [illegible] experienced [illegible] No reasonable expense or trouble will be spared to make it perfectly complete. It will be sold only by subscription. The publishers guarantee strict accuracy in the matter of names or [illegible]

BOYS LOST.—Fritz Georg[illegible], aged [illegible] years, and Benny Cohen, aged 4 years, sons of John F. George and Mr. Cohen, residing on First street near Salmon, were missed from home about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and although search has been made through this city and East Portland no trace of them can be found. Anyone knowing anything of them will relieve the anxious parents by taking them home.

WHAT FOR?—Nothing could be learned at police headquarters concerning [illegible]sson the man arrested for embezzlement at Yreka as reported in the dispatches this morning. It was hinted that the amount was large—between $2500 and $1600. Whether the alleged crime was committed here or elsewhere in this state the authorities did not think proper to disclose at the present time.

TO ARRANGE A UNION.—Mr. H. S. Rowe, superintendent, and Mr. H. B. Thielsen, chief engineer of the O. R. & N., left yesterday for Huntington to confer with Mr. W. B. Doddridge, general superintendent of the Union Pacific, relative to a union of tracks and completion of terminal facilities for both roads. They will be absent several days.

THE STAGE.

NEW MARKET.—"At Sea" drew a good audience last night. This evening an entire change of programme, in the musical selections will be given. To-morrow night, every lady attending will receive a souvenir portrait of Miss Castleton. Saturday, the usual matinee at 2 P. M.

THE CASINO.—There will be no increase in the regular prices of admission of the Casino on the opening night, next Monday evening. Admission to orchestra, dress circle and family circle will be fifty cents, and reserved seats without extra charge. Admission to gallery twenty-five cents.

JOSEFFY.—Seats for the farewell Joseffy concert, to take place Saturday evening, can be secured at Sinsheimer's music store, corner First and Salmon streets, beginning this morning. The programme will be new, attractive and not severely classical.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Milton company [illegible] in the [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] Monday night [illegible]

The Detroit [illegible] the following biographic history of Lawrence Barrett's business manager: John Joseph Levy, real estate dealer on Broadway, New York, became a proud and happy father September [illegible] 1857—named the boy Joe—John Levy—Joe went to school and acquired a fair education—became foreign and custom house clerk for a large New York importing house—stayed there seven years, then went to Grand Rapids, Mich.—Bookkeeper for large business firm—ran for city clerk—other man elected—bookkeeper for [illegible] manager Powers, of Powers opera house—managed theater for Powers two years—manager [illegible] three years more for C. J. Whitney—served three years as business manager on C. J. Whitney's Michigan and Canadian circuit—managed Rose Eytinge's tour one season for C. J. Whitney, then accepted flattering offer from Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian—has been Barrett's agent and business manager three years—now in fourth season—Joe and Larry have worked every state in the Union together, and all the territories except three—been from New York to San Francisco, Boston to Galveston—overcoat one week, linen duster the next—Larry showed horse sense when he picked Joe out—very honest and faithful—always believes that the man he works for is the smartest and best man in the world—been his rule through life—below medium size, rather stout, pleasant face, fine black mustache, shining bald head—wears good clothes and two diamond shirt studs—not married yet—girls all like him—had several leap-year proposals last month—can have his pick when he wants to settle down—calls Detroit his home—now here booming Lawrence Barrett's engagement for next week.

OUTGOING PASSENGERS

The steamer Columbia, sailing for San Francisco, carries away the following passengers:

L I rosser & wife	L C Dodge & wife
L F Shills	Mrs A S McPhail, 2 chn
J B Jukinson [illegible]	P Burke
Miss [illegible] Ferauns	B W Sportsman & wf
H Coulte	E H Budd
David Sampson	W M Clark
Henry Alkan	Mrs A L Stokes
Miss D Weathers[illegible]	Miss Ainsworth
Jos Falyance	W S Risley & wife
J A Wilson & wf	W Yates
L Quackenbush	S J Freesand
C B Fitzmaurice	M Levy
Mrs M S Fellows	Miss Andrews
Miss R Jacobs	Phillip Duffy
J C Solomon	C N Golding
Edward Howard	D A Fisher
Chris Connor	[illegible]eo Dermer
H Van Hagan	S M Robins
A F Smith	Geo C Smith
L R Edwards	M J McMann
Dr S C Fevan	M M Shipley
Dr Calvert	H E Lowe
H C Capwel	M Taylor
F F Bailey	E D McDonald
Mrs E D McDonald	Mrs Browning
Miss Walker	W H Odell
L W Walker	Miss Ranker
Mrs J C Barnett	Robert Lewis
H Jorger	W D Smith

Geo Lark and 22 in the steerage.

SQUELCHED.

The [illegible] Meet Scheme Thrown Out [illegible] the Council

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] council was held last night President Adams in the chair and all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS [illegible]

From L. Fleischner and others, asking the council to repeal the ordinance [illegible] of Seventh street between A and B [illegible] committee on judiciary.

From J. [illegible] Muir and others asking that the [illegible] be cleared of obstructions.

REPORTS

From the committee on ways and means [illegible] reporting favorably on application of J. M. [illegible] for refunding hotel license; adopted.

From the committee on health and police, reporting favorably on petition of Julius Haar, for refunding license; adopted.

Under the head of unfinished business Gerdes moved that the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole, but withdrew it upon the understanding that he would make the motion under the head of miscellaneous business.

NEW ORDINANCES

Repealing the ordinance adopting the report of viewers in the extension of Seventh street; read twice and referred to the committee on judiciary.

RESOLUTION

Resolutions were passed authorizing the expenditure of funds for the street lamps, asked at the last meeting, also at Seventeenth and B and Sixteenth and M.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT SQUELCHED

After the little routine business had been disposed of, Gerdes moved that the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole; carried.

President Adams called Sears to preside over the committee. Sears stated that the only business before the committee was the consideration of the ordinance authorizing the committee on streets and public property to advertise for bids for lighting the streets by electricity or gas.

Gerdes moved that the committee recommend to the council that further consideration of the ordinance be indefinitely postponed, seconded by Adams. There was no debate, and the ayes and noes being called for, the motion prevailed by a vote of 8 to 1, Scoggins only voting in the negative.

The committee rose, reported their recommendation to the council, and it was adopted. Thus the attempt to force upon the city a burdensome tax for a light which every one knows cannot prove effective was completely squelched.

The council then adjourned.

That the city got rid of this threatened burden so easily will probably surprise taxpayers who feared the scheme in one way or another would be made to fasten itself on Portland. That Gerdes' motion passed without a single word having been offered on behalf of the electric light, is now clear. A few days since an agent of the Oregon Electric Company, who want to erect "moonlight" masts, approached a councilman and offered him $1000 to vote for the ordinance. It is known that a like offer was made to two other members of the council. The first councilman referred to was ready to make the statement relative to himself at last night's meeting, in case any other member advocated the claims of the company. Furthermore he would have caused the arrest and probably the indictment of the man who made the offer. This he stated openly in the afternoon, and as a result no representative of the mast system was in the lobby last night. If any effort had been made to prevent indefinite postponement of the ordinance, there would have been a lively, sensational meeting to report, because names, dates, places and amounts would have been given.

LATEST FIGURES FROM THE STATE

Returns from Crook county yesterday, the first yet received, make a change of 10 in the state vote in favor of Cleveland. Following are best figures:

	Blaine	Cleveland
Baker		160
Benton	[illegible]	
Clackamas	[illegible]	
Clatsop	[illegible]	
Columbia	15	
Coos	130	
Crook		113
Curry		
Douglas	[illegible]	
Grant		
Jackson		100
Josephine		[illegible]
Klamath		[illegible]
Lake		40
Lane	[illegible]	
Linn		
Marion	[illegible]	
Multnomah	[illegible]	
Polk	[illegible]	
Tillamook	[illegible]	
Umatilla		144
Union		
Washington	[illegible]	
Wasco	100	
Yamhill	14[illegible]	
	818	109

Blaine's [illegible] majority [illegible]

UMATILLA OFFICIAL

Following is the official vote of Umatilla county by majorities:

	Blaine	Cleveland
Adams	[illegible]	
Umatilla		[illegible]
Castle Rock		[illegible]
Alkali		
Meadows		[illegible]
Pendleton		
Weston		[illegible]
Pilot Rock	[illegible]	
Centerville		
Fr[illegible]		
L. Butte Creek		[illegible]
U. Butter Creek		8
Heppner	[illegible]	
Vansycle		[illegible]
Union		
Willow Springs	[illegible]	
Juniper		
Mehr		
Mount [illegible]		11
Ione		[illegible]
L. Willow Creek		
Mill [illegible]		10
Scotts	[illegible]	
Bay		
Sp[illegible]		
Cottonwood		
Camas		
Grand [illegible]		
Wells Spring		
Total	150	

Democratic majority [illegible] 111

COOS OFFICIAL

EMPIRE CITY, Or., Nov 12.—Official vote of Coos county is: Blaine 768, Cleveland 638, Butler [illegible] St. John [illegible]

CROOK COUNTY

Prineville Nov 9.—[illegible] returns from every precinct give Cleveland 113 majority in this county.

QUESTIONS TO THE EDITOR

WEIGHTS REGULATED BY LAW

GRAND, Or., Nov 11.—Will you settle a dispute by stating whether there is any statute in Oregon regulating weights and measures of grain? If so, what is the lawful weight of a bushel of barley?

[illegible] There is such a statute. 2. Forty-six pounds.

$2 Crayon Portraits $25

[illegible] to $25. Orders from country [illegible] Style of frame desired [illegible] No agents employed. [illegible] Ainsworth Block. J. R. Stuart.

For repairing and tuning Pianos and Organs please leave orders at 133 Fourth street or address P O box 345 Portland Or. [illegible] Albert Barle [illegible]

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG.
14 First St., Portland Or

IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE [illegible] dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware [illegible] Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Orders from the country promptly attended to [illegible] expressed on [illegible] application.

GILMAN HOUSE
EUROPEAN PLAN
LOUIS EPPINGER [illegible]
FIRST CLASS ONLY
PORTLAND [illegible]

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc. entirely cured by the use of

[illegible] RECORD BLOOD PURIFIER
PFUNDER'S
[illegible] LIVER REGULATOR

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 173 First St.

PILES. $1000 REWARD FOR ITCHING, BLEEDING or protruding piles Dobbing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. REDINGTON WOODARD & CO. agents, Portland, Or

Albums!

GREAT SALE OF
ALBUMS
[illegible]

[illegible] Plush Albums for cards and cabinets $1 [illegible]
Extra Large and Fine Albums, [illegible] size [illegible] Silk Plush, all colors [illegible]
[illegible] Albums [illegible]
[illegible] Hand-painted Albums [illegible]
SEE [illegible] SHAKSPERIAN ALBUM.
GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

EQUALLY LOW PRICES IN
SCRAP BOOKS
AND
Autograph Albums.

ROLLER SKATES $1
Folding Chairs, very handsome $1 25
Wood Baskets, 3 New Styles this week
A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE
LADIES' WORK STANDS & BASKETS.
200 STYLES OF DOLLS,
VASES CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, etc
WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES,
DOLL CARRIAGES,
Wholesale and Retail. New York Prices.
162 First St., 10 and 12 Morrison St
COHEN, DAVIS & CO

SILKS.

Special Announcement!

The near approach of the Holiday Season warns us to begin reducing our stock of Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, etc., and this cause alone would be sufficient to load our counters with bargains, besides the enormous quantity of goods which we have bought and paid for and must either be sold or carried over, compels us to place these goods at prices that will wipe them out. In addition to which we have large consignments that will also be offered during the coming week at less than usual wholesale prices.

Our method of forcing the sale of goods by offering them at "a price" is well known, and intending purchasers will surely take advantage of these opportunities whenever we make such an announcement.

Lipman Wolfe & Co.

Another Removal.

On the 1st of December, 1884,
we will be happy to meet
our friends at
251 FIRST STREET,
between Madison and Main.

Meanwhile, our patrons can take
advantage of the

Tremendous Cut
IN
[illegible]

Decided upon by
The Bouquet,
73 THIRD ST.

TIME AND MONEY.

[illegible]

GREAT MARK-DOWN SALE
IN
WINTER UNDERWEAR.

[illegible]

WHITE MERINO UNDERWEAR [illegible] per suit [illegible]
RED ALL WOOL KNIT SHIRTS and DRAWERS [illegible]
[illegible] ALL WOOL SHIRTS [illegible] $3, $4, $4 50
FINE MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS FANCY [illegible]

[illegible]

CLOTHIERS KUHN & [illegible] AND HATTERS
Cor First & Morrison Sts

A New Departure

McBREEN'S
Crockery & Glassware Store
Reopened
WITH A [illegible] LINE OF
Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,
Clocks, Bird Cages, Fancy Goods
Doll and Baby Carriages,
Stationery,
Rogers Bros.' Plated Goods,
Brushes and Wicker-ware.

All Goods 'way Below First Street Prices.

65 and 67 Morrison St.,
PORTLAND

[illegible]
Leading Fur House
OF THE NORTHWEST
SEAL-SKIN
And Silk Fur-lined Garments in stock and made to order, of the
LATEST STYLES.
HIGHEST AWARD OF
GOLD MEDAL!
MECHANICS' FAIR, 1884,
For Best Exhibit of Manufactured Goods and Fur materials of every description.
29 WASHINGTON STREET,
[illegible]
Send for Catalogue

KNIT JACKETS
In All Colors,
AT LOW PRICES.
[illegible]
COATS.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
A. ROBERTS,
135 and 137 First St.,
N. W. corner of Alder.

COMPENSATIONS.

'Why must we mourn for vanished light
For pleasures lost as fair as fleeting,
And weep beneath the eyes of night
The memory of our morning greeting?
Is joy too weak to live away
Is life so fond of pale browed sorrow
That every hope which blooms to-day
Must fade and die before to-morrow?'

But nay! a voice within replied
So sweet I could not choose but hear it
"God never yet hath aught denied
To those whose souls can draw them near it
Look up in trust and see beyond
The clouds of all this vain repining
A father's strength sustained and fond
A father's love securely shining

But go I thus, till must I walk I moan
Your heaven's too far, give something near
Why am we left to stand alone
With all gone by that made life dear?
The friends we seek clasp hands and part
The souls we love draw throbbing near us
Eye speaks to eye, heart leans to heart
Then naught remains to help or cheer us

'And yet and yet, the voice rang clear
And proud as love and faith could make it
While memory holds your friendship near
Can love or change or sorrow break it
So [illegible] with souls [illegible] stant s [illegible]
Can [illegible] chain no time can sever
[illegible] through death by night and day
[illegible] meeting once they meet forever

California Spirit of the Times

A NOBLE HEART

Chicago News

I had done wrong about one thing. Neither of the old folks knew that I wore Evan Locke's ring in my bosom or that we had taken a vow to each other beside the hawthorn that grew in the church lane. I never meant to deceive, but granny was old and a little hard, and that love of mine was such a sweet secret.

All this time Evan Locke and I had been as fond of each other, and he came as often as before to talk with grandpa in the winter nights, and still every little while our young landlord, Squire Turner, would stop in and sit in his lazy way watching me knit or spin.

I could not help his coming nor help seeing him when he came, and I did not deserve that Evan should be angry with me, but he was, and we had some hard words.

Well, Evan was wroth with me and I with him, not heart deep though, I thought, and I did not see him for more than a week.

But one night grandfather came in from a long ride and, shutting the door, stood between grandma and me, looking at me, and so very strangely that we both became frightened. At last he spoke.

"Squire Turner asked me for this lass of ours to-night. Of all the women in the world there is but one he loves, and she should be his wife, and that is our Agatha."

Then grandpa talked to me. He told me how poor they had grown, and how kind the squire was, and I had but to marry him to make my grandparents free from debt and poverty their lives through. If I refused and vexed the squire, heaven only knew what might happen.

Ah! it was hard to bear—bitterly hard, but now there was no help for it. I took the ring from my bosom and laid it on my palm and told him it was Evan Locke's and that I had plighted my troth to him. And grandma called me a deceitful wench and grandfather looked as though his heart would break.

One day grandpa said to me: "It seems that your sweetheart is not over fond of you or over anxious to see you."

"Why not?" said I.

"Where has he been this month back?"

"Busy, doubtless."

"Perhaps you know all about it," said grandma. "You are going along with him maybe."

"Where?" said I.

She went to the kitchen door and beckoned in a woman who sat there, Dame Coombs, who had just come over with [illegible] eggs.

"I heard you rightly," she said. "You told me Evan Locke and his mother were making ready for a voyage."

"They're going to Canada. My son's a carpenter—and a good one, though I say it—made the doctor a box for his things. The [illegible] dreads the new country, but she [illegible] for the doctor. [illegible] There's money [illegible] [illegible] That's what [illegible] them."

[illegible] me whom [illegible] will [illegible] not want me.

[illegible] I went close on my [illegible] and granny and Dorothy [illegible] with my wedding [illegible] that were my [illegible] work.

And that night [illegible] my heart grew [illegible] and I went out on the purple heather on the moor and there knelt down [illegible] the stars and prayed to be taken from the world. "For how can I live without Evan?" I cried.

I spoke the word aloud and then started up in affright, for there [illegible] a figure and I heard a cry that at first I scarcely thought earthly. Yet it was but Scotch Jenny, who had followed me.

"Why do you cry for your true love [illegible]? You [illegible] for [illegible] the young squire."

"What do you mean?" said I.

[illegible] lost my place [illegible] I rode with the [illegible] young Dr Locke [illegible] past the moor, and there [illegible] and I gave him a ring which [illegible] [illegible] true [illegible] [illegible] he turned to the wall [illegible] your granny rode home. That's all I know."

And then I fell down at her feet like a stone. I knew nothing for an hour or more, but then, when I was better and they left me with Jenny, I bade her fetch my hood and cloak and her own and come with me, and away I went across the moor in the starlight to where the hall windows were blazing with light and asked the housekeeper to let me see the squire.

She stared at me for my boldness—no wonder—but she called him. So in a moment he stood before me in evening dress, with his cheeks flushed and his eyes bright, and led me into a little room and seated me.

"Agatha, my love, I hope no mischance brings you here," he began.

But I stopped him [illegible] and told him all.

"And though I would never see Evan [illegible] again," said I, "still I can never be another man's true love, for I am his until I die."

Then as I looked at the rich color faded out of the squire's face and I saw the sight we seldom see more than once in a lifetime—a strong man in tears.

And then kind and gentle, as though I had not grieved him, he gave me his arm and [illegible] me across the moor and at the gate [illegible] and whispered:

"Be at rest, Agatha; the Canadian ship Golden George has not sailed yet."

[illegible] but he who left to [illegible] the grandest, kindest, best of living men, who rode away with the break of the morrow, and found Evan Locke just ready to set foot upon the Golden George and told him a tale that made his heart light and sent him back to me. Heaven bless him!

And who was it that sent grandfather the deed of gift that made the cottage his own and spoke a kind word to the gentry for young Dr Locke that helped him into practice? Still no one but Squire Turner, whom we taught our children to pray for every night.

Plantation Philosophy.

Arkansaw Traveler.

De healthiest lookin' men is sometimes de soones' ter die. De bigges' tree is de one whut am aptes' ter be holler.

It ain't no use fur some men ter try ter be great. It doan' make no difference how much a mouse eats he nebber will be er rat.

Dar's dis difference 'twixt men an' wimin. Er 'oman tries ter make her heart show on her face, de man tries ter make his mine show on his countenance. De trouble is dat de 'oman ain't allus got a heart an' de man ain't allus got a mine.

IN THE TROPICS

The State of Campeche—Perils of Travel in Southern Deserts—Two Female Scribes on Mule-back —Cheerful Crawling Creatures

[SPECIAL COR OF THE OREGONIAN]

MEXICO, Oct 30.—So many ups and downs has this queer country experienced that the geography of our school days is no guide whatever to knowledge of the present southern states of Mexico—which were then all included in that vague patch of pink and yellow called "Central America." Campeche is one of the least known states of the Mexican federation—partly because it lies remote from ordinary lines of travel and has not even projected railroads to bring it into prominence, but chiefly because its excessive heat, engendering deadly diseases, renders its climate extremely perilous. The state was organized as late as 1862, having Yucatan, Belize, and the gulf of Mexico for northern and eastern boundaries, with Guatemala and Tobasco on the south and west. Its area is only 66,590 square kilometres, and its population less than 90,000. Its history is identical with that of Yucatan, to which it formerly belonged. In August of 1857 a political plan was proclaimed for destruction of the anti-constitutional administration then ruling the Yucatan peninsula. This gave rise to

REVOLUTION

and war was waged between the people of Carmen, Campeche and Yucatan, which were then all "districts" of the same province, whose separate governors sustained the conflict with all their several resources. It was the little village of Hecelchacan (too small to be named on any map) which first raised a cry for division of the peninsula. The movement was immediately advocated by the quarreling cities and was the only common ground upon which the disaffected could unite. The governor of Yucatan, seeing that war was devastating his territory and likely to reduce the rival factions to the condition of those historic magpies who fought, we are informed, till

All that was left on the rail
Was the beak of one of the little magpies and the
other little magpie's tail

called together a conference in the city of Merida between his few loyal subjects and the revolutionists. Like the rebels of our own south, these only asked "to be let alone," and the Mexican Uncle Sammy wisely concluded to spare bloodshed and expense by allowing his unruly nephews to shift for themselves. So an amicable agreement was drawn up, by which the independence of the revolters was recognized and their request granted to form a separate state. A boundary line was at once settled upon and peace established between the two principalities. The treaty was signed May 3, 1858, but though at once carried into full effect, it was not legalized till four years later, when the president formally declared Campeche a "free and independent state" of this strangely mis-named republic.

For its interior government Campeche is divided into five districts. There are only two cities in the entire state, Carmen and Campeche, a few unimportant municipalities and pueblos, one hundred and thirty-eight farms, one hundred and thirty haciendas for stock raising, and forty-six ranches.

THE CAPITAL CITY

Bears the same name as the state, and received its title in 1774, from King Charles III of Spain. Long before that date, however, it had been a flourishing city, founded as early as 1540 by Don Francisco de Montejo, and was the first village established by Europeans on the peninsula.

All that region was then inhabited by native Indians who spoke the Maya language, which is still extensively used, with more or less admixture of Spanish. According to Maya dialect, the word *campeche* signifies that demon among insects known as the *garrapota*, or in plain unvarnished English—a tick. Not least among the perils of this southern country are those same garrapotas. One may prepare for jaguars, mountain lions, boa-constrictors, alligators and centipedes—but to be totally vanquished and put to rout by ticks is defeat too inglorious for Christian resignation!

Not only is the earth infested with fleas—so large that I dare not describe them, and so numerous that our donkeys, wading for days through the hot sand, became literally black with them—and gnats, mosquitoes and stinging insects abound in incredible numbers, but the venturesome traveler is obliged to protect himself from a thousand before unheard-of burrowing and

CRAWLING CREATURES.

By wearing a thick veil so closely tucked inside that no glimpse of face and neck is visible, long leather gauntlets, and the tallest of rubber boots, securely tied at the tops, Betsy and I did not pride ourselves much upon style as we sallied forth upon mule back thus caparisoned—than which "wise Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," but I decline to take a bible oath that we entirely escaped, despite all precautions.

There is a tiny, innocent looking fly (or rather there are billions of them) which comes singing along in the most mildly absent minded manner, and goes by without causing you to suspect that he has so much as noticed your existence. But the little wretch has managed to get in his work by probing you unawares with a long, invisible lance, and leaving under the skin an infinitesimal egg, which produces no pain at first, or other sign of injury. This egg develops with astonishing rapidity into a worm which becomes a hale and healthy grandfather in ten days' time—and the whole interesting family, increasing in equal ratio, wriggle beneath your tortured cutis till your courage rises to the point of

AMPUTATION

To get rid of them. One poor soldier of our escort was so careless of precautions that before the journey through lower Campe he was half completed, his "human form divine" had undergone so many carvings that we likened him to that Abyssinian cow, which Stanley assures us is kept alive as long as possible—a sort of perambulating meat market—having slices cut from her quivering sides whenever fresh steak is required.

But even worse than these wandering flies are the *garrapotas*, for they enter boldly "where angels fear to tread," and bury their whole disgusting bodies under the skin before the victim can say "Jack Robinson." And then there is no remedy but to amputate another steak, or to put on a poultice and wait for the intruder to die and be drawn out. In this narrative I am reminded of the sympathetic old lady who, listening to a tale of hair-breadth 'scapes, enquired tearfully, "and did you live, Henry?" We did, and returned thinner if not wiser women, but with no disposition to repeat the experiment.

THE CITY OF CAMPECHE

Is a seaport, with a custom house and considerable commerce. It is also the seat of state government, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. The federal government has established a floating dock in Campeche bay, and a naval academy in the city. Campeche's educational advantages are exceptionally good, considering the small and scattered population. The state supports fifty-seven primary schools, with an average daily attendance of 5000 pupils. The "Institute Campechano" is also supported by public funds, and embraces a literary institute besides the college of medicine and jurisprudence. There is also a "Lyceum" for preparatory instruction, and the Liceo Carmelita.

Notwithstanding its favorable situation (more than two-thirds surrounded by water), Mexico has very few commercial ports—the principal being Vera Cruz, Mazatlan, Tampico, Matamoras, Acapulco, Guaymas and Campeche. The want of good harbors is greatly felt on the Atlantic coast, and those now existing show sad need of improvement. A continuation of splendid soundings is found on the Pacific side, but in almost every case they are exactly at those points where there is no possible use for them, and from which communication by land is extremely difficult. As a rule the eastern shores present greatest obstacles to navigation, being low and sandy—an almost unbroken line of sand banks stretching from the Rio Grande to Vera Cruz. The only points of access for vessels are the mouths of rivers, and these afford unreliable roadsteads, as (with few exceptions) tropical rivers have little water except during the rainy season. The latter begins late in May and is accompanied by overpowering heat and a wonderfully rank vegetation, bringing a

SURE HARVEST OF CALENTURAS

And the scarcely more-to-be-dreaded *vomito*. For that matter the shores on three sides of Mexico are extremely dangerous to the unacclimated, for those fell scourges yellow jack, black vomit and malarial fevers yearly reap their thousands.

Nature has been very kind to this section—barring the matter of inhabitants. It needs the hand of the husbandman, guided by Anglo-Saxon enterprise to develop its latent riches. There are plenty of rivers for irrigation, each worth a gold mine if properly used for agricultural purposes, but now comparatively worthless because unemployed. Most of the state is a vast sandy plain, Egypt-like in its monotonous desolation, with no elevations worth mentioning and covered with cactii in endless variety. Here and there date palms and Spanish daggers rear their stately heads and virgin forests of mahogany, cedar and ebony stands almost unexplored.

Anywhere along the coast, land is valued at $1000 per *sitio de ganado mayor*—or about 4,428 American acres. With proper irrigation the state is capable of producing as good grain as can be grown anywhere in the world, besides all the products of the tropics. Already by most imperfect cultivation and the primitive implements of Father Abraham's time, the annual value of

THE CORN YIELD

Is $1,014,000, besides $75,000 worth of sugar, $48,000 worth of red pepper, $34,000 worth of tobacco, $25,000 worth of rice, and other crops in proportion. The famous Campeche logwood so useful for dyeing and similar purposes, is found in great quantities along the coast and in the interior. Henequin, that most valuable of fibrous plants, might be profitably cultivated here, and in its wild state now forms an important resource. The wealth of Campeche consists in exporting the products above-mentioned, with salt, wax, hides, salted meats, cassava, black beans, starch, rum made from the century plant and various fine woods, among which are sandal, olive, aloe and balsam.

CARMEN,

A small city of 12,000 inhabitants, is a port of some commercial importance. It lies on an island fronting the Bay of Terminos, known as La Isla del Carmen. The Laguna del Terminos is a small salt lake, formed from the near by Gulf of Mexico. It is completely blackened with millions of ducks and other wild fowl, which summer and winter are upon it, while blue herons and tall white cranes stalk about in the shallows and the flamingo flashes his scarlet plumage among the rushes. To the south stretches a low range of sandy hills, and beyond, through intervening dust-clouds, may be dimly discerned the Sierra de Yucatan. Behind those distant mountains lie the wonderful ruins, left by a mysterious people—who came, we know not whence, and went, we know not where—whose crumbling temples and palaces are now the Mecca and puzzle of scientists, like the "star in the east" calling wise men from afar.

FANNIE BRIGHAM WARD

A TIRADE OF BIGOTRY.

PORTLAND, Nov 10

To the Editor of The Oregonian

In your issue of Saturday I notice an item in regard to the council of Romish prelates about to be held at Baltimore, in which you say: "An absurd hatred of the Catholic church, once very prevalent, gave currency and credit to the assertion that the church was hostile to republican institutions."

Allow me to say that the aforesaid hatred is not absurd, but is well founded upon facts of history which cannot be denied. It is estimated by those well informed on the subject, that upward of fifty millions of Protestants have been murdered and tortured to death by the Romish church—more than have been destroyed within the same period by wars, famine and pestilence combined. The Romish church is the same intolerant and bloody institution to-day that she ever has been, and I cannot believe that any intelligent man is ignorant of this fact and of the fact that no Romish priest or prelate is a citizen of the United States of America. Their allegiance is to the pope of Rome, first, last, and all the time. In proof of this I will give an extract or two of the oath which they take on entering the priesthood.

"Heretics, schismatics and rebels to our Lord, the pope and his successors, I will to the utmost of my power persecute and oppose. His holiness and his successors have, or ought to have, the supremacy over all kings, princes, estates or powers whatsoever, either to deprive them of their crowns, scepters, powers, privileges, realms, countries or governments, or to set up others in lieu thereof. I declare, from my heart, without mental reservation, that his holiness, the pope, hath power to depose kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power I shall and will defend this doctrine against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever. I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical king, prince or state named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or affairs. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of his holiness' agents in any place wherever I shall be, or in any territory or kingdom I shall come to, and to do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants' doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, regal or otherwise. So help me, God."

The Baltimore council is for the express purpose of extending and strengthening the political power of Rome in America, and preparing the way for the pope's residence here and finally the destruction of the Protestant church and all republican institutions.

Hoping THE OREGONIAN will raise a warning voice against these bloody conspirators and their secret sessions, I am, respectfully yours,

F DAVIDSON

IS HIS MIND

Bill Nye Pays a Visit to the French Metropolis—Tender Recollections

[illegible]

There may be more beautiful sights, perhaps, than the quiet beauty of the French capital sleeping in the moonlight on the Seine, but I do not remember at the moment what they are. Looking down from the mighty fortifications to where nearly two million warm hearted, bet hended, loval and yet rebellious, peaceful and still belligerent people are slumbering, what memories of blood and riot and ruin come trooping up in the brain of the beholder. Again the air seems filled with the wild roar and rush of the riotous canaille, the beautiful boulevards run red with French blood, and the glorious architecture of forgotten centuries crumbles and yields to the mad tide of revolution and revenge. From the early days of the infant Paris, known then as Lutetia Parisiorum, when the French capital was simply an outfitting point, down to the days when she dictated to the world in the matter of national debts and overskirts, we trace the wonderful career of the great city. Again we see Cæsar rebuilding the city. In fancy we see him going about with his coat off and his red suspenders flashing in the warm southern sun. His noble head is thrown back proudly, and across the horizon of his pantaloons there is a dash of pale light that shows where he sat down in the mortarbed, near where the Pavillion de St. Peter now stands. Rapidly the eye sweeps down the Seine from the Louvre, along the Tulleries, the Rue Rivoli and the Rue Folderol, to where the glistening mass of the Vendome de Charlotte Russe raises its pale facades. In the foreground stands the Hotel des Invalides, an imposing pile crowned with a gilded dome 105 meters high. Immediately under it stands the sarcophagus of Napoleon I. This sarcophagus was first used by Napoleon. He was proud and exclusive about his sarcophagus, refusing to use a second-hand sarcophagus, no matter how cheaply he could procure it.

Moving toward the background we come suddenly upon the bourse, the imposing coup d'etat, the Palais des Beaux Arts, the Bon Bon and the Champs de Dofunny. Further on rests the Grand Boulevard de Pa. eyloo, silent and abandoned, while down the river further and still beyond the Palais de Livery Stable stands the historic Rue de Crazy Woman's Fork.

How fresh in my memory still rests the picture of Paree, and what a pleasure it is again and again to bring back its tender outlines. Imperfect though this pen picture may be I know it will be read with much pleasure by those who see it, and if there should, at first blush, appear to be a vagueness, and, as it were, an incompleteness in the description, I hope the gentle reader will bear in mind that The Siding, Wyoming, is about the nearest I ever got to Paree, and with a broken leg and the long damp walk that stretches out between myself and France, I am afraid that I may be delayed in reaching there this fall.

My next letter will be from Rome.

For a cripple, I intend to see as much of Europe this fall as possible.

In a Nutshell

San Francisco Bulletin

Cleveland (if elected) will be a president of the New York pattern. The tendency of his state is toward the single money standard of gold, a tariff for revenue only, as the best means of obtaining ultimate free trade, undue protection to capital invested in corporations, or absolute negation of popular rights, and the conservation of the money interest against all other interests.

But Cleveland, although triumphant to-day, will not control majorities in congress. The republican party will stand solid for protection, and there are enough democrats like Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania to save the protective tariff.

The entire west, to the Pacific coast, will insist that silver shall not be demonetized.

The money and corporation question will not be settled this term.

Republican defeat now will serve one good purpose. It will unite and consolidate the republican party, and the independents will find their place among the free trade democrats if their domineering ways will allow them to stay permanently anywhere.

A HOME IN THE WOODS.

The open land in western Oregon has been taken. If one wishes to enjoy the mild climate, quiet scenery, and proximity to market, of the the region west of the Cascade mountains, he must either pay from $10 to $60 an acre for improved land, or else take up, or buy at a low figure, timbered land. Poor men can not buy improved farms, and there are few farmers at the east who care to come here and pay as much for land as they sold their own for before they left.

Is it practicable to make a home in the woods? Many say "No"—for two reasons. That the timbered land is not good for anything, and that it costs more than it is worth to clear it.

Now, as to the first reason—that timbered land is not fertile—this is a very indiscriminate and mainly false statement, although often made by farmers and woodsmen. It is true that there is much hill and mountain land covered with timber which is gravelly. This is true of the higher and steeper ridges of the ranges of western Oregon, but there are thousands of acres of the most productive land now covered with timber. There are rolling hills like those back of Rainier on the Columbia, which have a deep soil, producing the finest fruits, vegetables, and grain, including corn. There are extensive plateaus like that near the source of Dairy creek, of deep, fertile soil. On nearly all the streams that run from the coast mountains there are the richest kinds of bottom land.

I have recently become acquainted with extensive timbered lands, which are no rougher nor more difficult than many others. This land is south from Astoria. Saddle mountain is the initial point of it. This mountain is a steep, picturesque peak, with three points, about 4000 feet in altitude. It is about eighteen miles from the ocean and about the same distance from Astoria. Three streams rise wholly or in part from its base. These are the Lewis and Clark, falling into Young's bay, some seven miles from Astoria, the Nekanikum, falling into the ocean at the seaside, just north of Tillamook head, and the North Nehalem, falling into the Nehalem. On their upper course these streams are only gently diverging for a dozen miles, the distance between the Lewis and Clark and the Nekanikum being about five miles, and from that to the North Nehalem, seven or eight. The ridges between these little rivers are low and easy of ascent. The streams are lined with bottom lands, which near the sources become several miles in width. On each stream, from seven to ten miles up, there is a fall or high rapids, indicating a sort of mesa near the environs of Saddle mountain. It is above these falls that the bottom lands are most extensive. In the whole region there are probably five hundred square miles of excellent land, the meadows of these streams being the richest possible, and the soils of the intervening hill slopes being equal to any upland. It is all timbered. It is said that on the upper Lewis and Clark and Nekanikum there are large openings where there is only salmonberry brush and a few scattering spruce trees, but in the main the forests are dense all over them. To one unaccustomed to Oregon timber, the trees seem formidable, giant spruces from eight to fourteen feet through, with huge roots and abutments reaching up twenty feet from the ground, hemlocks standing in thick array, straddling old rotten logs and beginning growth from the tops of dead stubs, and an infinitude of salal and huckleberry brush. But the soil under all this mass of wood is equal to any in the state.

But it don't pay to clear it, say many who don't know much about it. Let me tell you how it is managed. Suppose a man has 160 acres of this land. Say that he begins work on it in August. It is usually possible on a windy day, in the dry time to get a fire started which will run for a good many rods in the green timber. This fire will kill and burn up most of the brush and consume much of the rotten wood on the ground. It will also kill the green timber. We may suppose that the settler makes a preliminary burn on 30 acres. It might take a week to do this. A great many fires would have to be started, feeble ones encouraged, or the fire checked by counter burning if running in a direction not desired. In some places the brush would be simply burned off at the roots, and not burned up. Any quantity of logs would be left half burned on the ground. But on the whole the burn would be ready without more trouble to be seeded. The best time for this is just before the autumn rains in October. Grass seed scattered in the ashes in the fall makes abundant pasturage for the succeeding year. The settler thus has pasturage secured for a number of years. He wants to get land ready for cultivation. As soon as the preliminary fire is out he must go to work in the most eligible spot to gather up the brush and haul up the logs in piles to burn. He can scarcely get along without a yoke of oxen in his work. The large spruce trees, which remain standing he can bore and burn down. He can bore from a dozen to twenty in a day. The hemlocks which remain standing he can easily burn [illegible] brush and logs around their roots. When he has brought the solid timber to the ground it must be cut open or sawed and rolled together to burn. There would still be left roots in the ground, but it is not the habit of either hemlock or spruce to take very deep root, and a large part of them, as well as the butts of the trees, would be reduced to ashes. If the settler is clearing on the side of a hill he can roll the lengths of the logs down as he cuts them off. An able-bodied man with a yoke of oxen can clear almost any acre of land in a month. If he takes advantage of a thin patch in the woods—and such always are to be found—he can clear double that amount. By spring—for in burning logs by piling them into a pit or rolling them into a little gully where the peat is [illegible] it makes no difference how wet they are—he will have from four to ten acres of land cleared, ready for the plough, and forty or fifty acres of grass for pasture. He will have been able, too, to rive out a few thousand spruce shakes, and make a shanty for himself and family, and to put up a slight shelter for his cows and oxen.

We will take the minimum, and suppose that he has ready only four acres of land for cultivation. One of these acres will raise all the garden truck that his family needs for a year; two acres he can sow with carrots which will make excellent feed for his stock, and part of which he can sell if he is near market at good profit. The other acre he can sow to oats, which he will cut for hay, so that he has enough pasture and a supply of oats for winter feed, he will need little hay. He would in a short time burn up all the brush and rotten logs on some acre or two next his clearing without bringing down the solid timber. [illegible]

[illegible] The yearly output of a farm of 160 acres on the lands in Clatsop county that I have referred to might be about as follows, after ten years, when it would reach its maximum: [illegible] butter, 10 head of beef, 500 dozen eggs, 150 bushels fruit, 12 hogs, and vegetables. This would be a small tax on its capacity. One acre of cleared land anywhere within thirty miles of Astoria, will produce [illegible] per year [illegible] hay, $20 [illegible] rots, $25 [illegible] two to five [illegible] of grain [illegible] region is unrivaled for small fruits, and spots sheltered from the ocean winds are excellent for apples [illegible]

If one goes into the woods in this way, and this is no imaginary picture [illegible] done—a man [illegible] and produce his farm. It is not true that it costs $60 an acre to clear heavily timbered land if one settles on the land and does the work himself, but if it were true his land is worth $50 an acre, and it will yield an interest of fifty per cent on the investment.

There are other areas of timbered lands but few that enjoy such advantages of soil, climate and proximity to market as those south and southwest of Astoria.

Anyone who has nerve and muscle, industry and sufficient steadiness of purpose to work at the same place a dozen years has as good a thing as he wants in the woods of western Oregon.

The timber of the gravelly ridges and remote districts should be preserved, and will not pay to remove it, but on these rich lands near market its best use is to make room for the farmer.

H S LYMAN

Taxation in Canada.

Buffalo Express.

Canada's revenue for the fiscal year which closed June 30 last was $32,000,000. This is a tremendous amount to raise from a population not so large as that of the state of Pennsylvania by general taxation. Allowing as much more for local taxation—which is a low estimate—we have about $16 per capita for the whole population of all ages. This taxation is so excessive as to be hardly compatible with prosperity. All of the $32,000,000 of revenue was spent except $800,000.

A SUNDAY IN NEW ORLEANS

What the Poet of the Sierras has to Say of the Crescent City

Joaquin Miller in New Orleans Times Democrat

I arose at 6 my first Sunday and took a car to the French market. Returned to my hotel, breakfasted and went to hear the celebrated Carolina preacher, Dr Palmer—a strong man in every sense. Dinner, and then a four hours' drive with an editor, a native of the city, about the vast exposition buildings. More than fifty acres under roof. More than thirty acres in a single building. "Will you get her ready?" I asked. "Get her ready! We have 1500 hammers driving every day. Fifteen hundred thousand nails every few hours will get her done mighty soon now."

The buildings are a rifle shot from the banks of the Mississippi. The place is high and dry now, of course above all approach of floods, level as a lawn, green, cool, beautiful, with avenues of oaks that have no equal on earth, but the grounds are going to be muddy. The ground is a deep black Oregon Camas muck. It is the mud of Illinois, in fact, worked over and washed down and made tenfold more sticky by its long transportation. But of course planks—and there are plenty of them here—will keep your feet from the mud. It is going to be simply a tremendous success. I can tell you more of the details two weeks later. In the three great expositions of the past I was sent to report upon the show grounds. I was sent to Vienna, to Paris and also to Philadelphia, as I am sent here long in advance of the opening, and I can only say that things here compare most favorably with the best prospects, as I remember them and recounted them, at these other places. And that is about all that I am justified in saying now. I will say this however, to my friends and readers—and I have about a million, I believe—that any one who fails to visit this city and these scenes at this coming fair, health and all things permitting, is simply silly. The city hopes to get some good out of the coming show. The main good, my friends, will be to the north. You want to learn something of the size, the story, the glory and the splendor of your land. You want to see these people here, too. A vanquished, beaten and impoverished people, but brave, and good, and true, and warm at heart as the sun above them. I am already assured, from what I see, that this is going to be the greatest thing of the kind that has ever been on earth. That is saying a very great deal, certainly. But bear in mind that outside the million dollars, these brave, sunny-hearted and show-loving people have perpetuated their carnivals through all their trials, and have long been celebrated for their matchless skill in getting up such things. So you can safely calculate that to miss this exposition will be a life regret.

But to continue the Sunday's excursions. I went to see the "Bandit King" and "Bunch of Keyes," at night, alternating between the two theatres, which stand close together. The heat was too intense, and before the plays were over I went out and walked down Canal street, stripped and plunged into the river from the wharf, which slopes to the water's edge. Not a soul in sight, not even a policeman. The electric light made the water a sheet of silver, and I did not see that the swift, strong river had caught me up in his arms and was rushing on with all his might to the sea. Perilous! But what did it matter? When I got back and sat catching my breath on the edge of the wharf I saw a lot of jet black bugs as big as mice sitting on the edge of the plank at my side. I never saw such creatures in my life. Now and then they would dive off into the water. One of these bugs finally elbowed around and lifting up his hind legs looked me squarely in the eyes. He has a moustache like the King of Italy. I fled precipitately, as soon as I could dress.

I sauntered up Canal street three blocks and turned down a street to the right. I heard men calling out games and names which I had not heard called for thirty years. Up a wide bright stair of brass, and gambling was before me in all its doubtful glory. A policeman looking on, good order, no noise except the men calling out their games. Twenty-seven tables going in this room. No woman in sight. The dealers were generally little pot-bellied and bald headed Frenchmen. The language mostly spoken was English. I went out, down, up, again saw four other places, all so alike that I need not mention them.

I passed on down a hundred yards or so toward the French quarter and I heard wild and discordant music and the cracked and squeaky voices of matured women who were dancing and singing by open right and left. I pushed open some of the doors and dingy floors were packed with men and women.

It was time to go home. [illegible] wish I had not seen it all. I wish I did not, as a truthful chronicler, have to set it down here. It mars my picture of the overture and of the mighty scenes that have been before me. God, how pitiful is man and how contemptible he can be even in the presence of all this majesty of nature!

FALLEN ROYALTY

The ex-Empress Eugenie and Her Recent Visit to Paris

[illegible]

The Empress Eugenie spent a sad week with the Duchess de Mouchy in her new house near the Hotel des Invalides. She was attracted to the scenes of her former triumphs, went to look at the balcony of the Ecole Militaire where she witnessed so many reviews in imperial state, was at Longchamps, St. Cloud, in the Tuileries gardens and everywhere passed almost unnoticed. Her cousin, M de Lesseps, hastened from Berry to pay his respects to her. She was paid many visits, but was not in a mood to receive any but old and valued friends. It is not at all true that she wants to make peace between her cousin, Prince Napoleon, and his eldest son, whom she calls her *petit neveu*. She was very much agitated in going over the theater on which the imperial drama was played by her and the emperor. But her general attitude was that of a person who through much suffering has become almost to be insensible. Her complexion is blanched as her hair. The eyes of pale blue have lost the faculty of lighting up. It would be hard to say whether they express indifference to most things or resignation. But they look as if they had cried so much that no more tears were left in them. The empress drove about in a plain coupe. She was [illegible]

The value of the $800 volumes presented to the Brown university by the late Senator Anthony is said to be $25,000.

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the kidneys. When these organs are so affected they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The functions of the liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows. Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. A Sure Relief for Irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition

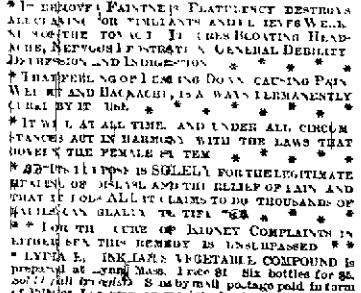
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists

DOWNRIGHT CRUELTY

[illegible]



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

[illegible]

OREGON AGENT

[illegible] WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY [illegible]

STOMACH [illegible]

[illegible] FURRIERS,

82 First St., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.,

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices,

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR LINED CIRCULARS,

And a Complete Stock of

LADIES, MISSES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Good workmanship quality guaranteed.

BEWARE OF Imitations.

SMOKE TANSILL'S PUNCH THE HAVANA FILLED CIGAR

One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R W TANSILL & CO., [illegible]

PLUMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & [illegible] Sole Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Lime, Lime.

We desire to notify our customers that [illegible] Lime Company we represent has not entered into any agreement or become members of any compact with other lime parties to put up the price of lime.

We ask Architects, Builders and Contractors to call upon us for bids before [illegible] elsewhere.

We guarantee "Langdod" Lime [illegible] any other on the market. Full weight, fresh from the kiln.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

34 Front street, Portland, Oregon,

Agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-Rock

[illegible]

All Other Goods in Same Proportion

AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S

No 50 Morrison street, bet. Second and Third. Orders by mail promptly filled.

J. POLIVKA & CO.

26 Washington St.

MERCHANT TAILORS

CLOSING OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK

of the

New York Jewelry

107 FIRST ST.

All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

[illegible]

MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION

HUDSON [illegible] MAKER OF STENCILS SEALS

Seal Engraver, 31 [illegible]

Wove-Wire Mattress

[illegible]

GEORGE M. PARK

138 First Street, Portland

The Trade supplied.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE [illegible]

CHINESE & JAPANESE [illegible]

SOL [illegible]

Holton House [illegible]

No. 89 Alder [illegible]

FINEST APPOINTED IN [illegible]

BROOK'S SPOOL COTTON

The Oregonian

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Supply and Demand

[illegible]

The Merchandise Markets

[illegible]

ZIMMERMAN & [illegible]

FURRIERS,

83 First St., bet. Stark and Oak, Portland, Or.

Offer at Lowest Possible Prices,

SEAL SACKS, DOLMANS, FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,

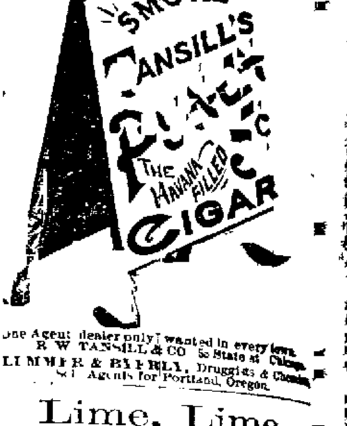
And a Complete Stock of

LADIES', MISSES AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURS.

Orders promptly filled. Good work and quality guaranteed.

BEWARE OF Imitations.



One Agent (dealer only) wanted in every town. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State st., Chicago.
ZIMMER & BYERLY, Druggists & Chemists, Agents for Portland, Oregon.

Lime, Lime.

We desire to notify our customers that the Lime Company we represent has not entered into any agreement or become members of any compact with other lime companies to put up the price of lime.

We ask Architects, Builders and Contractors to call upon us for bids before purchasing elsewhere.

We guarantee Langdon Lime equal to any other on the market. Full weights and fresh from the kiln.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

34 Front street, Portland, Oregon,
Agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co.

CASH IS OUR MOTTO!

Groceries at Bed-Rock Prices

3 lbs Pearl Sago	$1 00
9 lbs Pearl Tapioca	1 00
14 lbs No. 1 Island Rice	1 00
[illegible] lbs Dry Gran Sugar	1 00
13 lbs No. 1 Island sugar	1 00
75 pkgs Card Matches	1 00
1 dozen 1-lb cans McMurray's Oysters	1 50
C. & B. Lucca Oil, quarts	1 00
A fresh lot of Walter Wilson's Pearce's Soda Biscuits, per lb	8

All Other Goods in Same Proportion, AT

BRISTOL & BUXTON'S,

50 Morrison street, bet. Second and Third. Orders mail promptly filled.

J. POLIVKA & CO.

28 Washington St.

Portland, Oregon.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF THE

New York Jewelry Co.

107 FIRST ST.

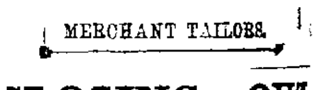
All Goods Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

The Original. Beware of Imitations.

Paris Medal on Every Bottle.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY



MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

Seal Engraver, 31 First st.

Woven-Wire Mattresses

[illegible] the Adams Patent, are manufactured and sold by

GEORGE M. PARKER,

133 Fifth Street, Portland, Or.

The Trade supplied. Country orders solicited.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

In consequence of change in business, we offer our entire stock of

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

Fancy Embroidered Silk Goods in Dress Patterns, Fancy Embroidered Silk Handkerchiefs, Banners etc, Carved Ivory Goods, American Fancy Goods and Jewelry at cost price. Manufacturers of Ladies and Gents Underwear, Shirts etc.

QUAN ON WO & CO.,

231 Second st., bet. Main and Salmon.

SOL'S

Holton House Restaurant,

No. 69 Alder Street.

FINEST APPOINTED IN THE CITY.

Conducted on the European Plan.

ASK FOR

BROOKS'

Soft Finish as well as Glace Spool Cotton.

Experienced operators [illegible] all sewing machines [illegible] mend it. For sale by [illegible] dealers. PACIFIC [illegible] AGENCY, 115 [illegible] San Francisco, Cal.

Manhood [illegible]

Victims of youthful imprudence causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess will learn of a simple [illegible] by addressing J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] 5 9 [illegible] mackerel [illegible]

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Last [illegible] hours [illegible] 350 bbls flour [illegible] sks potatoes [illegible] hops [illegible] butter [illegible] hides [illegible] Receipts for [illegible] flour [illegible] potatoes [illegible] hops [illegible] butter [illegible]

[illegible] as compared with a [illegible]

Articles	Valley	Eastern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, ctls	9,341	62,090	38,411	100,18
Flour, bbls	32,185	41,7 1	68 3	3 1
Oats, ctls	4,451	1,703	3 110	
[illegible]		2,369	8	
[illegible]	1,865	7,120	11	1,00
[illegible]	1 3	3,822	11 250	2 18
[illegible]	1,462	200		
[illegible], lbs	209,609	844,700	1,00	8 1
[illegible], lbs	10,040	178	1,318	243
Hides, lbs	1,360,099	177,903	606	18
[illegible], lbs		4,410		4
[illegible], lbs				
[illegible] bbl	176		113	

FREIGHTS—The wood [illegible] taken up by Boston [illegible] at leading terms [illegible] [illegible] is thought to be [illegible]

WHEAT—Rather more doing [illegible] a slight increase. Valley [illegible] Walla Walla has [illegible] advance on $1 C[illegible]

[illegible] lots [illegible] been sold at [illegible] figure.

PROVISIONS—Market weaker for [illegible] Eastern [illegible] and a falling market [illegible] enabled stocks to be [illegible] Lard rules fairly [illegible] We quote City [illegible] bacon [illegible] shoulders [illegible] country cured [illegible] small [illegible] eastern lard [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Weak and dull. Offerings [illegible] varieties in large [illegible] Quotations are intended to represent [illegible] prices [illegible] apples at 5c, factory [illegible] peaches [illegible] raisins [illegible] per full box $1 [illegible]

CHICKENS—Weak and in lower sale at $3 [illegible]

EGGS—Stock moving more freely [illegible]

HIDES, ETC—Dull [illegible] being markets having fallen off [illegible] sent to San Francisco [illegible] Furs and skins quiet and unchanged [illegible] The following [illegible] bear $17[illegible], brown do [illegible] silver fox [illegible] red [illegible] dark mink 10 [illegible]

THE MEAT MARKET

Quotations represent prices paid by [illegible]

BEEF—Supplies quite even and the market is quiet. Good conditioned [illegible]

VEAL—Small business doing at 10 [illegible] and [illegible] for large.

MUTTON—Quiet at [illegible]

LAMBS—Usual size for [illegible] $2.

HOGS—Market keeps up although packers [illegible] reduced. Operations are quite active. [illegible] for dressed, and more is [illegible] only in a small way from butchers [illegible] the prices for good condition.

Supply and Demand

Between different estimates of the world's supply and requirements of wheat for the years 1884-5 there is a wide enough margin for speculation. The London Miller estimates the requirements of the importing countries at 13,918,400 quarters and the exportable supplies of the countries producing a surplus at 47,442,351 quarters. This makes an excess of supplies over requirements to the extent of 15,523,951 quarters, or 124,191,608 bushels—a pretty large reserve to carry over into the next crop year. But on the other hand, Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* estimates the requirements at 33 2 0,000 quarters, and the supplies at 34,000,000, making a surplus of only 760,000 quarters, or 6,080,000 bushels. Here is a difference of 118,191,608 bushels between the two estimates of surplus, which is certainly a good speculating margin.

The *Miller* makes the possible supplies 15,442,351 quarters more than the *Corn Trade List*, and the requirement 750,000 quarters less. Both estimates include countries south of the equator and are based, of course, upon the returns of production in past years, as the harvests embraced in them will not occur until January, February, March and April. In such estimates differences are to be expected, as each statistician will be governed in some measure by his information as to area sown and his individual opinion as to the area likely to be [illegible] in view of the course of current prices.

But the differences are not confined to those countries. They extend to countries which had already harvested their wheat when the estimates were made, and in some instances the differences are so [illegible] as to lead one to regard with distrust all such estimates. For instance the *Miller* makes the supplies from the United States and Canada [illegible] quarters, or more than 54,500,000 bushels more than the *Corn Trade List* does. It also makes the supplies from Austro-Hungary 150,000 quarters more, from Russia and Roumania 2,640,000 quarters more, and from other countries north of the equator 2,000,000 quarters more. There are different causes of variation among estimates, the most important of which perhaps is the extent of the probable home demand in the exporting countries, which depends greatly upon the yield of other food crops. This and other causes are quite sufficient to vitiate all estimates of this kind, and one would be a sufficient reason why business operations should not be based on them. The most that can be confidently said at present is that the world is abundantly supplied with wheat.

The Merchandise Markets.

Trade this week has generally fallen into the condition that existed prior to the election. The distribution is quite satisfactory and orders are all that could be expected. By mail and steam receipts, new additions to stocks or needed assortments [illegible] buying markets seeming to warrant free buying. Eastern trade papers agree that the winter trade will be a quiet one, but do not anticipate a lower range of values. Staple food products have touched prices that are not expected to [illegible] The local market shows few [illegible] changes as regards values.

The changes in the San Francisco market for [illegible] were few and unimportant. [illegible] with but a moderate business reported at old prices. Coffee unchanged. Raw grocery grades of sugar were in demand and firmer. The market for China [illegible] settled slightly, Hawaiian steady [illegible] quoted $17 50 for nearly all brands. [illegible] in jobbing business only.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

BAGS—Quotations are pinks, to butter, 1 2c [illegible] 3 [illegible]

BREAD, ETC—Demand good for stores. Quote [illegible] 4c, soda crackers [illegible]

COAL OIL—Imported liberally with a good all [illegible] best brands [illegible]

COFFEE—Quiet but generally firm [illegible] Rio [illegible] best Java 30c, Salvador and [illegible] Costa Rica, 12[illegible]

CANNED GOODS—Quiet but steady [illegible] We quote Corn $1 [illegible] 60 tomatoes [illegible] gallons [illegible] $3 50 [illegible] table peaches $2 50 assorted [illegible] gallons $4 [illegible]

Estimates of the California fruit [illegible] of the present season place [illegible] the fruits, 60,000 cs [illegible] fruits 139 [illegible] tomatoes and [illegible] jams and jellies. In table fruits [illegible] with 10,000 cases followed by apricots [illegible] pears 8,000 cs, peaches 45,000 [illegible] lighter than last [illegible] and consequent higher first cost [illegible] pack is placed at $1,850 [illegible]

[illegible] Eggs quoted [illegible]

[illegible] shows slight [illegible]

[illegible] China [illegible] Island [illegible]

[illegible] We quote [illegible]

[illegible] 50 size of [illegible] half ground [illegible]

[illegible] movement and steady at [illegible] (Alcrushed [illegible]), dry gran [illegible]

[illegible] 8 [illegible] Extra powdered [illegible] Quotations are [illegible]

HONEY—[illegible] and [illegible]

BACON [illegible] with [illegible] Hops [illegible]

By Pacific Telegraph

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Wheat—[illegible] ship McDonnell [illegible] for Cork [illegible] The [illegible] ships [illegible] terms private. The [illegible] Heads to Europe [illegible]

Receipts Wheat [illegible] ctls, flour [illegible] sks [illegible]

Wheat Spot [illegible] The market is steady [illegible] represented by export [illegible] No 1 shipping [illegible] favorite [illegible]

Barley—Spot [illegible] No. 1 [illegible] futures [illegible] higher [illegible] demand light and market weak [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] Early Rose 50 [illegible] Chili [illegible]

Hops—Slow of sale.

Butter—Weak at 3 [illegible] tending lower.

Eggs—Steady [illegible] unchanged.

Salmon heavy—no important sales to report.

Hams and Bacon—Quiet and easy.

Wool—Inactive.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Wheat lower [illegible] Pork lower [illegible] January [illegible] Lard [illegible] January [illegible] Short ribs steady $7 [illegible] cash.

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Wheat, firm [illegible] Flour dull. Wool and hides quiet.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Floating cargoes—Very dull. Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Neglected. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize slow. English country markets—Quiet. Imports into U. K. during past week—Wheat between 1,0,000 and [illegible] 000 qrs; flour between [illegible] 000 and 1 0,000 bbls.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Spot market—Wheat very dull; maize quiet but steady. No. 1 [illegible] per cental [illegible] 7d.

PARIS MARKETS

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Spot market—Wheat and flour, steady.

French country market—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Sterling exchange on London, bankers 60 days, $4 80; documentary $4 [illegible] Transfers [illegible]

Bank of England rate of interest [illegible] per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Silver bullion [illegible] fine [illegible]

Sterling exchange—prime banks [illegible] $4 80 short [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible] lower; document [illegible] lower.

U. S. Bonds [illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Silver bullion, English standard [illegible] fine per fine ounce [illegible]

Consols, 100[illegible] money, 10[illegible] account.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The [illegible] has cleared from [illegible] for [illegible] and the County of Merioneth for Bristol.

The British [illegible] cleared to-day for Newcastle on Tyne.

The British bark Beechdale arrived to-day from Valparaiso in ballast. She is consigned to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. and comes under prior charter for grain loading.

Smooth weather at the mouth of the Columbia [illegible] vessels an opportunity [illegible] out.

The body of Capt. Henry Otis of the ship South American is being taken to New York from [illegible] by his nephew, who was second mate of the ship, and the wife of the deceased. Capt. Otis at one time commanded the [illegible] Davenport [illegible]

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—Arrived—Str [illegible] Seattle; sh Sagamore, Port [illegible] Sailed—Br str Arabic, Hong Kong; [illegible] O'Shanter, Astoria.

PORT BLAKELEY, Nov. 12—Arrived—[illegible] Lily Grace, Valparaiso.

TACOMA, Nov. 12—Sailed—Bark [illegible], San [illegible]

PORT TOWNSEND, Nov. 12—Arrived—Schooner Corser, San Francisco.

CAPE HANCOCK, Nov. 12—Bar Wm. H. Passed out 8 A. M. str Bella out 8:30 A. M., sh W. H. Starbuck out 9:30 A. M., str Coos Bay and sch Alpha out 10:30 A. M., sch Kate and Anne out 1 P. M., Br bk Beechdale in 2:30 P. M., str Queen of the Pacific in 2 P. M., str A. B. Field in 2:45 P. M. At 4 P. M. bar smooth, clear, wind south 15 miles. Two ships, a bark and a schooner, are outside.

ASTORIA, Nov. 12—Str Coos Bay down 8 A. M. and left out 10 A. M., str Bella left out 6 A. M., str Queen of the Pacific arrived 1:15 P. M. and left up 3 P. M. [illegible] Cooke left up 9 A. M. with bk Carrie Winslow. Br bk Cyprus left out 12:40 P. M. Br bks Golden [illegible] and Havelock down 3:40 P. M. Alice left up 3:40 P. M. with Br [illegible] str A. B. Field arrived [illegible] P. M. Br bk County of Merioneth left out 3 P. M. At 6 P. M. clear, wind east.

FOREIGN PORTS

HONG KONG—prior to Nov. 11—Arrived—Str City of New York, San Francisco.

ACAPULCO, Nov. [illegible]—Sailed—Str Granada, Panama. Nov. 10—Str Colima, San Francisco.

SPOKEN.

Oct. 10—10 28 S, 31 W—Br bk Janet McNeil, Liverpool for Portland.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.

Alpha	90	Hale & Norcross	3 70
Alta	70	Mexican	60
Best & Belcher	1 30	Mono	1 45
Bodie Con.	2 80	Ophir	5[illegible]
Bullion	20	Potosi	95
Bulwer	60	Savage	90
Chollar	1 00	Sierra Nevada	60
Con Cal & Virginia	15	Union	60
Crown Point	80	Utah	45
Eureka Con	3 00	Yellow Jacket	1 50
Gould & Curry	75		

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

Northern Pac Pfd	4[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Or. & Trans.	1[illegible]	Northwestern	83[illegible]
Or. Imp. Bonds	67	Lake Shore	6[illegible]
Western Union	58[illegible]	N. Y. Central	[illegible]

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Or. & Trans.	12[illegible]	Western Union	59
O. R. & N. Stock	71[illegible]		

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON HOUSE

H B Bancroft, S F	C D Cameron, S [illegible]
R Smith, Pleasant Home	J D Walker, Nehalem
Wilson & wf, Pt Towns'd	H E Von Hagen, S F
G Lark, Philadelphia	F Aroson, Randolph
W H Como, S F	H A Clarke & w, Olympia
L Michael, Dayton	L P Baker, N Y
F Dawson, S F	W B Adair, Astoria
D C Poor, Vancouver	L Buell, S F
T J Black, Halsey	

MERCHANT HOTEL.

R Beaumont, Victoria	J Spencer, Seattle
J F Stewart, do	J Bird, do
C Dennis, Astoria	H Daly, N Y
D W Munroe, Astoria	W H Murry, S F
A W Berry, do	M M Marsh, S F
C [illegible] & wf, Seattle	Mrs E M Carr, Tacoma
G W White, Detroit	S S Roberts, Salem, Mass
H D Whitcomb, do	J W Mahon, [illegible] do
B W Burwell, do	J Lighthouse, Kans City
C A Mann & wf, Ashtabula	Mrs P Raselle & 2 ch
S M Manning, Canyon V	Baker City

ST. CHARLES

J A Owens, Victoria	Edward Howard, San Fr
R D Dowdall, do	Jno T Browning, Chehalis
Jas Bell, do	Chas F Plimpton, Seattle
Jas Miller, do	Nelson Chilbert, do
F W Emerson, do	J W Nowlin, Dalles
G J Kelty, McCoy	J Mainland, Astoria
Frank J Parker & wf, Astoria	Wm Fink, Kalama
	J J Lysons, do
A F Rorabaugh, Hoquiam	Geo P Campbell, Monroe
	J J Scott, Grants Pass
J W Houck, Jefferson	W Wandle & wf, Lake River
Chas Murphy, San Jose	
W Panser, Sauvie's Isl	Ira Dodson, Warrendale
Jas Hamilton, Westport	Sumner Lockwood, La Center
Wm Bell, Salem	
S T Morrison, Yakima	Mrs Grows, La Center
Frank Olmstead, do	Jacob Dubec, Washougal
John Robin, Arkansas	M Lynch, Walla Walla
D J Mitchell, Newberg	Jno Andrew, Clifton

QUIMBY

W P Jones, Eugene	B P Reynolds & wf, Or
W L Tonca, Missoula	C S Jenkins, Ashland
C W Cline, Corvallis	A Abbott, Hubbard
Geo N Fawcett, do	Mrs W Williams, Moscow
Mrs T Brown, McMinnvl	M Ingalls, St Paul
F D Barnes, Wal Wal	M H Drake, Stein Mt
H Whitmarsh, N Yamhill	Miss Gordon, Wal Wal
J L Hollenbeck, Wailsbg	C W Stewart, Seattle
J B Roof, do	James Stewart, Tacoma
Frank Ledger, Seattle	M Heppner, do
J Gibson, Centralia	N Larrison, do
J Sommerville, Oregon	J R Dickensen, Jr, do
J R Stephens, Cascades	J B Waldrip, do
James Johnson, Vancouv	W R Manke, do
A D Williams, do	J P Farper, Missoula
C R Williams, Corvallis	Wm Huntington, Chicago
A F Bartlett, Kalama	J L James, St Louis
S T Harrison, St Paul	F B James, do
W J Richards, do	B Dunlap, do
C J Hamlett, Eugene	R W Hamlet, Eugene

THE GERMAN

J J Rollins, Amity	J R McDonald, Sett
E M Odum, Detroit	C H Jonson, do
D Brewer, Idaho & dtr, Ashld	S P C Stubbs, Vancouver
J Wilson & wf, Pt Town	James Miller, Victoria
M Ehlich, S F	

* * * * Young or middle-aged men suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book for three letter stamps. Consultation by letter free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

As much as $5,000,000 have been shipped from the United States treasury in a single day.

HOMICIDE TRIAL AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, Nov. 12.—The case of Frank Thornton for the killing of John Matthews in Clarke county, was called by Judge Hoyt on Monday morning. Prosecuting Attorney Sol Smith and A. O. Marsh for the people, and S. H. Bloomfield and John F. Caples for the defendant. The court house was crowded with spectators both on Monday and Tuesday, although up to 10 o'clock yesterday nothing was done except the examination of sixty jurors before the required twelve was accepted.

The first witness of importance examined—and, in fact, on the truth or falsity of whose evidence the case hinges—was L. Irwin Matthews, aged 11 years old, and a nephew of the deceased. He was living at the house of Matthews at the time of the homicide, and the accused was also a member of the same family. The witness, in the direct examination, stated substantially as follows: Matthews and Thornton were furrowing out ground to plant potatoes. Thornton holding the plow and Matthews leading the horse, while the witness and Mrs. Matthews were planting potatoes in the same field. About noon Mrs. Matthews and the boy went to the house to prepare dinner, and while standing on the porch an altercation took place between the accused and the deceased, and Thornton knocked Matthews down. The latter got up and started for the house, saying, "I will get the gun and kill you." Thornton then ran up to him, knocked him down again, jumped upon him with his knees, took him by the head and twisted it several times, after which he dragged the body near the fence.

On cross-examination the witness admitted having told Philips, the marshal, on the day the coroner's jury met, that he did not see his uncle killed, but only saw the horse running away. He denied having told several other parties substantially the same thing. He further stated that he did not mention the facts, as now told, to any one until after the arrest of Thornton, and then only to a boy by the name of Ed Hamilton, and after young Hamilton had told witness that he believed Thornton had killed Matthews.

Witnesses were then produced to testify as to the statements made by the accused in regard to the accidental death of Matthews, when the court adjourned.

THE HOP QUESTION.

The raising of hops in this state has become quite an important interest. The following, taken from the *California Grocer and Canner* of October 31st, will no doubt be read by those in that business with considerable interest.

The present condition of the hop market to the casual observer is one that is inexplicable, but by a careful analysis of it, certain facts are adducible, whereby good and sufficient reasons can be offered in showing why the present state of the market exists. In the season of 1882 and 1883, a season memorable in the annals of hops as a commodity, the prices ruling up to $1 25 per pound, the buyer and selling interests seemed to have lost their heads, and one but had to ask a price to obtain it. The brewers came to their senses first, when they found they were losing money, for the price of beer was not advanced correspondingly to the price of hops, and they commenced looking around for a remedy and found it—in "substitutes." We are all familiar with the results, prices receded to 20 cents, and notwithstanding the fact that at the opening of the season it was clearly evident that there were not hops enough raised to supply natural needs, still by the use of substitutes we came on this season of 1883 and 1884 with a surplus. The season of 1883 and 1884, up to June, 1884, was without interest or excitement. The price on this coast ranged from 15 to [illegible] cents, growers and dealers [illegible] but the difficulty in settling values, and 12,000 bales on this coast, harvested for 1883, were all sold. In June 1884 the prospects of the English crop indicated only one-half of an ordinary yield, and without premonition orders came from New York to make contracts for '84 hops at 17½ cents f. o. b. here. That price quickly rose to 20, 22½, and 25 and 30 cents, and as high as 31½ cents was paid for choice growths. Dealers seemed to have full inducement in their attempts to secure stocks, and it looked for a time as though we were to have the prices of 1882 re-enacted. All this time the brewers were silent and impassive spectators of the scene, evincing little or no anxiety as to prices for their coming supplies, when suddenly orders came as quickly to cease buying. Older heads among dealers saw the mistake that was being made and visions of '82-'83 were floating before them when thousands of bales of hops costing from 30 to 40 cents were sold from 40 down to 15 cents, but the mistake was made, and desperate remedies had to be resorted to to meet the exigencies of the case, as growers were fully alive and determined to be their own sellers. The first move was to improve the English crop, but the improvement was only made on paper. The English crop as harvested is only one-half of an average crop, and is fully 120,000 cwts. less than last year. Germany has been brought forward as a menace. Germany was brought forward early last season, and you were told she would have 50,000 bales for export. Did she have them? No. Facts are stubborn things, and facts show that she did not have over 10,000 bales for export, and it is equally as evident that Germany will have no more hops to export this year than she had last year. New York is now presented, she was to assist to swell the products, that one in reading reports would think there were hops enough raised there to supply all deficiencies; but New York cuts a sorry figure in the spectacle, when with her crop picked and baled shows a shortage of 45,000 bales from last year. The Pacific coast is next paraded, and were one to believe the reports 75,000 bales would be the lowest estimate. *Bradstreet's New York Special* says the Pacific coast will have nearly double what she had last year, what nonsense—we know better. For, taking the scarcity of pickers in Washington territory, whereby thousands of bales were spoiled on the vines, and with the rain in Oregon during picking and with an unexpected shortage in the northern counties of our own state, the Pacific coast will barely have 60,000 bales, and possibly not over 55,000, but we will follow them to the last ditch, and that is the surplus left over from last year, and with it we have their last exploded fallacy, for the world, taken as a whole, shows that for the past twenty-five years stocks of earlings have never been as short as at the present time, and so from that time to the present a constant warfare has been waged by the foregoing misstatements against growers, trying to convince them that hops are plenty and prices must rule lower. There is an animus shown by dealers which is a disgrace to the calling, for they must know that their protestations are not in good faith, and their sole aim and object is to get possession of the crop at figures that will barely pay "the cost of producing" for their own personal and selfish ends, for with the possession, they will compel the brewing community to pay up to the last limit, which is in the neighborhood of 45 cents, before they (the brewers) fall back on substitutes. We think it a shame that the producing community should be subjected to the wiles and machinations of a class that live by the sweat of another's brow, and we call upon growers to carefully weigh the question of selling at the present ridiculously low prices.

A Southern Romance.

MACON, Ga., Oct. 15.—When the Macon and Augusta train arrived last night it brought to this city a modest young lady who inquired for a hotel. She registered at the Edgerton, "Miss E. Woolard, Galveston, Tex." To-day she inquired at police headquarters for a detective, and said she was in search of a man named Frank Bloodsworth, who had engaged himself to her, and, after borrowing a large sum of money, had left for Macon, promising to return in two weeks. The time had passed. She thought he had deserted her and she slipped away from home. He had told her that he would be in Febry, Ill., at a certain time. She went there and missed him. She then went to Chicago, where she met a Mrs. Whitebaum, whose son was her fiance's friend. She was shown letters written to the young man from Macon by Bloodsworth, in which was stated he was going to marry a girl in Macon.

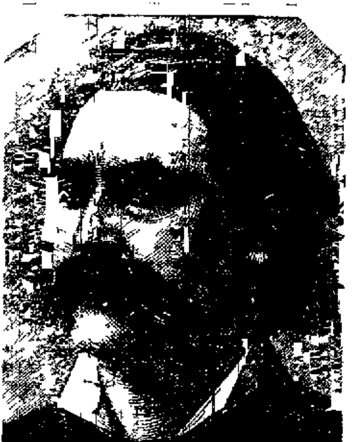
This exasperated her and she left Chicago and started for Macon. She learned that the young man was keeping books for a firm near the city hall. Detective Wood arranged so she could look out of the window into the store and recognize him. Another detective was sent to the door and called him out. When he came her words were: "He is the man." She was hidden in a side room and the young man sent for. He was shown into the room. When he discovered her he said: "My God you here!" She said, "Yes, I have tracked you 3000 miles, and I want you to marry me as you promised." They were separated.

She said afterwards: "I told a story about his stealing money. I loved him and wanted an excuse to come to him. I am rich and will give him all my possessions if he will marry me."

Bloodsworth said: "I met her about six weeks ago. I told her I would marry her. I was in a trap and I left a good position to get away. I have tried to do so but I am beaten. She has offered me $10,000, but I don't want to marry. I will not marry her."

Young Bloodsworth is well connected and belongs to one of the best southern families. Both are still in the city. The matter may end in a tragedy.

The largest silver certificate printed is $1,000. Four are printed on a sheet.



DR. PAUL Y. BRENAN

IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN ON the Pacific coast in the treatment of all Chronic and Difficult Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

He will guarantee [illegible] of all cases of the [illegible] treatment.

He is [illegible] in the treatment of diseases, weaknesses and derangements of the reproductive or [illegible] organs [illegible] caused by the FOLLIES OF YOUTH, such as Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, or Loss of Perfect Vitality. [illegible] all the [illegible] and yet his object is [illegible]

Persons afflicted by any form of sexual disease or weakness often delay [illegible] The [illegible] Everything strictly [illegible] all circumstances. Lost manhood perfectly restored.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, [illegible] of the Eye and Ear, Stomach and Liver [illegible] cure [illegible]

Consultation Free, [illegible] letters of inquiry sent to those living at a distance who cannot consult him personally [illegible]

Office, Nos. [illegible] First [illegible], opposite Masonic Hall.

Office Hours—10 [illegible] to [illegible] P. M.

All letters [illegible] addressed to Dr Paul Y. Brenan [illegible] Box [illegible]

BALL'S

CORSETS

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after 3 weeks' wear if not found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY in every respect [illegible] Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without Ball's name on box.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRESA'S

HAMBURG TEA.

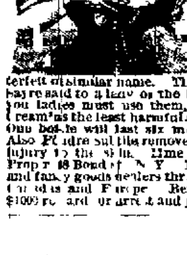
There are many who believe the vegetable kingdom has within its range an antidote for all the diseases to which flesh is liable. Judging from the wonderfully beneficial effects which follow the use of Emil Fresa's Hamburg Tea to a great variety of the diseases, the belief seems well founded. The occasional use of it will be found to ward off bilious and malarious affections. Do not be without it.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER,

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S

ORIENTAL CREAM

or Magical Beautifier



Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it.

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, Rash & Skin Diseases, and every Blemish on Beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 30 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies must use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. Mme. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Prop'r, 48 Bond st., N. Y. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1000 reward for arrest and proof of any one selling same.

A little one shall become a thousand,

—Isaiah lx 22.

The premium on a thousand dollar endowment policy in the UNION MUTUAL LIFE is a little one, but in case of the death of the insured it immediately becomes a thousand. If the insured lives until maturity it will become, by the addition of the reversionary dividends, much more than a thousand and prove an exceedingly profitable investment. Read the publication describing the endowment plans of this company and you will be convinced that there is no more desirable form of insurance.

WILLIAM F. MASON,

Room 15, Lobbe Building, Portland, Or.

When you have had Catarrh long enough and want to be cured, just ask your Druggist for "DR. SYKES' Sure Cure for Catarrh," and "Atmospheric Insufflator"—price only $1 50—or order direct from us. Pamphlet free.

S. G. SKIDMORE & CO.,

Druggists. 151 First-st. Portland, Ore.

RUPTURE

Absolutely cured in 30 to 90 days, by Dr. Pierce's Patent Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted the only Electric Truss in the world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer, and is worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the renowned Dr. J. Simms of New York, and hundreds of others. New Illustrated pamphlet free, containing full information.

MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 704 Sacramento St., cor. Kearny, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed to contain NOTHING but Pure Linen

COLLARS & CUFFS MARKED [illegible] Hoerster & Co. 2-1 & 303 River St., Troy, N.Y. [illegible] Church St. N.Y.

SOLD EVERYWHERE 25c EACH

VIM FOR WEAK MEN

Sufferers from Premature Decay, Nervous Debility or any of the results of Indiscretions or Excesses, will find in the Marston Bolus a radical cure without Stomach Medication. [illegible] and cheap. Sealed treatise free. MARSTON REMEDY CO. 46 W. 14th St., New York.

Nervous Debility [illegible]

BANKS.

AINSWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Third and Oak.

A Safe Deposit Department

Connected with the Bank.

SAFES RENTED at [illegible] terms. Superior facilities for the safe keeping of [illegible]

London and San Francisco Bank

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve $2,100,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business; makes loans, discounts bills and issues commercial and travelers credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First St.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort, Hong Kong.

D. P. THOMPSON,	F. DEKUM,	R. L. DURHAM,
President.	Vice-President.	Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Transacts a general Banking Business. Receives accounts subject to check and sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco and all principal points in the Northwest.

Directors:

D. P. Thompson,	J. W. Brazee,	M. S. Burrell
Frank Dekum	F. J. Jeffery	W. A. Spencer
F. Kearney,	R. M. Wade	W. K. Smith
S. Farrish,	Geo. H. Durham,	

Union Block, cor. Second and Stark Sts.

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and [illegible]

SIGHT and SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hongkong.

COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

O. & W.

Mortgage Savings Bank

OF OREGON

31 First street, Portland, Or.

WILLIAM REID,	WILLIAM LOWE,
President	Cashier

ROBERT BELL, Vice President.

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS.

Four months	4 per cent.
Six months	4½ "
Nine months	5 "
One Year	6 "

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SINCE 1873 Loaned on Farm and City Property.

VAN B. DELASHMUTT	W. W. DRAPER,	C. P. HOGUE,
President	Vice President	Cashier

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Rate—4 per cent per annum on deposits for three months; four per cent per annum on deposits for six months; six per cent per annum on deposits for 12 months.

Directors:

W. A. Thayer	E. D. Shattuck,	Van B. DeLashmutt
C. E. Dodd	J. D. Smith	Ira F. Powers
R. N. Scott,	R. Williams,	C. P. Hogue
	H. W. Monastes	

N. E. cor. First and Stark Sts.

Bank of British Columbia,

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital and Reserve $2,000,000

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made, Bills Discounted, Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received in current account subject to check, also on certificate.

FRED. S. TOWNSEND, Manager.

JAMES STEEL,	W. L. JOHNSON,	L. A. MACLEOD,
President.	Vice President.	Cashier.

Willamette Savings Bank

OF PORTLAND, OR.

No. 26 Washington Street,

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS.

RATES—3 per cent. per annum on deposits for three months; 4 per cent. per annum on deposits for six months, and 6 per cent. per annum on deposits for twelve months.

Directors:

J. Loewenburg,	Jas. W. Cook,	S. D. Smith,
L. Fleischner	J. F. Watson,	J. K. Gill
W. [illegible] Johnson,	James Steel,	H. L. Hoyt,
J. A. Mosrum	Jos. A. Strowbridge	

INSURANCE.

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	$2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition),	£375,000
Deposit in Oregon,	£10,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co,

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$220,100 00
Cash Assets	266,878 94

M. W. FECHHEIMER	President.
M. J. BURRELL	Vice President.
EDWARD HALL	Secretary.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—31 STARK ST.

Union Insurance Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,

North side Stark bet. Front & First, Portland.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS,

General Insurance Agent,

9 FIRST ST.

Phenix Insurance Company

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN, and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool.

Deposit in Oregon $200,000.

Joint Policy Issued by the Four Companies.

CORBITT & MACLEAY

General Agents for Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Office, 64 and 66 Front St., Portland, Or.

"OUR BABY

thrives on Horlick's Food," write hundreds of grateful mothers. Mother's milk contains no starch. An artificial food for Infants should contain no starch. The best and most nutritious food in health or sickness for INFANTS, and the best diet for DYSPEPTICS and INVALIDS, is

HORLICK'S

ALREADY DIGESTED, free from starch and requires no cooking. Recommended by Physicians. Highly beneficial to Nursing Mothers as a drink. Price 40 and 75 cents. By all druggists. Book on the Treatment of Children, free.

"Easily digested and nutritious."—G. F. Bailey.

[illegible]

"Find it all that could be desired."—F. W. Reid.

"No hesitancy in pronouncing it superior to any thing extant."—[illegible]

Will be sent by mail on receipt of price in stamps.

HORLICK'S FOOD CO., Racine, Wis.

Try Horlick's Dry Extract of Malt.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a certain cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, Prostatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, and all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of the kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure. Price, $1.50 a bottle; four times the quantity $5.00. Sent to any address confidentially.

A. E. MINTIE, M. D., 11 Kearney st., S. F.

Send for pamphlet and list of questions.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE

Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

A CARD.—To all suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. Jos. T. Inman, Station D, N. Y.

RIVER STEAMERS.

For Cowlitz River.

Steamer JOS. KELLOGG from foot of Yamhill street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., via Willamette Slough, touching at St. Helens, Columbia City, Kalama, Carroll's Point & Kelso, returning Monticello, Freeport and way points. Leaves Freeport Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

For Sellwood, Milwaukie and Oswego.

The Steamer "City of Sellwood"

Leaves SELLWOOD at 6 [illegible] A. M. [illegible] P. M. Leaves Portland at 7 [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M. Extra trips on Sunday.

FARES.

To Sellwood	15c—Round trip		25
Milwaukie	25c—Round trip		40
Oswego	35c—Round trip		50
Twenty trip ticket	for residents of S[illegible]		$1

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s

STRS. FLEETWOOD & VANCOUVER.

Capt. J. T. Gray, leaves Portland at [illegible] A. M. and Vancouver at 8 A. M. daily. Sundays excepted. For [illegible] apply on board at foot of Alder street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

Steamer Salem

Will contract to carry Wheat at lowest rates, also [illegible] TOWING on lower Willamette and Columbia rivers. Charters for Picnics and Excursions [illegible]

Apply to [illegible] Post Office Box 5[illegible]

Steamer Manzanillo

Leaves Morrison street wharf every alternate morning at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted). On Mondays and Fridays for SKAMOKAWA, and on Wednesdays for CLATSKANIE and way-side landings returning, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Portland and LaCamas Route.

Change of Time.

On and after Monday, October 13, 1884, the steamer TRAVELER will leave Morrison street dock, Portland, for LaCamas on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.

Will leave LaCamas for Portland on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M., calling at Vancouver, Fisher's and all intermediate landings.

For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.

W. S. BUCHANAN, Master.

For Astoria—Fast Line.

The steamer FLEETWOOD, which has been thoroughly refitted for the comfort of passengers, will leave the foot of Morrison street on Tuesday and Thursday of each week at 6 A. M. and on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Astoria at 1 P. M. on week days, and on Sunday at 4 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. and arrives in Portland at 2 P. M.

Tuesdays this route connects with the train for Sound ports.

U. B. SCOTT, President.

SHIPPING.

Br. Bk. "Archer,"

Of [illegible] sailing [illegible] from

Liverpool to Astoria and Portland,

Will load during all of October. For full particulars of freight rates apply to

MEYER, WILSON & CO., Portland,

or WILSON, MEYER & CO.,

[illegible] Liverpool, Eng.

FISHERMEN!

Twines and Netting

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Baltimore Twine and Net Company

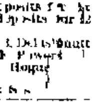
WM. J. HOOPER & SON,

[illegible] Baltimore, Md.

MARKETS.

JOHN F. O'SHEA	J. B. O'SHEA

O'SHEA BROS.



Butchers & Packers

AND DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Fresh & Cured Meats.

Special attention given to supplying ships.

Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market,

Portland, Or.

PACIFIC MARKET

M. M. SPAULDING	THOS. PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS.

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

W. S. MASON,

(Late of McCraken & Mason and successor to H. Abraham)

Wholesale Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Nos. 2 and 4 North Front St.,

Portland, Or.

R. C. JANION & CO.	R. C. JANION
Liverpool, Eng.	Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Receive constant shipments of

Coal, Tin Plates, Pig Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags, Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, and Liquors, etc., etc.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,	WILSON, MEYER & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.	Liverpool, Eng.

MEYER, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to Rodgers, Meyer & Co.) Portland, Or.

Shipping and Commission Merchants.

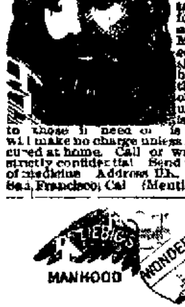
Liberal advances made on shipments of Wheat and Flour. Orders executed by our direct line of sailing ships from Liverpool to Portland, for J. B. White & Bro's Cement, Pig Iron, Coal, Coke, English Salt, Fire Bricks, Bags and Bagging, Tin and Terne Plates, etc.

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC

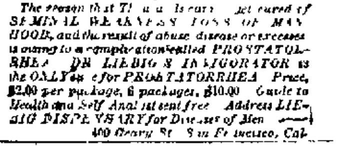
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Decline, Involuntary Weakening Drains upon the System, Over-sensitive Conditions, PROSTATITIS, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, and all evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, RESTORING VIGOR OF MANHOOD HOWEVER COMPLICATED THE CASE MAY BE. A PERMANENT CURE ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. Price $3 00 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price or C.O.D. to any address. Prepared only by DR. C. D. SALFIELD, 10 Kearny St., San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free, sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter stating his symptoms and age. Communications strictly confidential, by letter or at office.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.



DR. GIBBON'S Dispensary, No. 623 Kearney St. San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness and Impotency. Loss of Manhood permanently cured. The sick and afflicted should not fail to call upon him. The Doctor has visited the hospitals of Europe and obtained a great deal of valuable information, which he is competent to impart to those in need of his services. DR. GIBBON will make no charge unless he effects a cure. Persons cured at home. Call or write. All communications strictly confidential. Send ten dollars for a package of medicine. Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention Daily Oregonian.)



The reason that Thousands cannot get cured of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD, and the result of abuse, disease or excesses is owing to a complication called PROSTATORRHEA. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR is the ONLY cure for PROSTATORRHEA. Price, $2.00 per package, 6 packages, $10.00. Guide to Health and Self Analysis sent free. Address LIEBIG DISPENSARY for Diseases of Men, 400 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 Pages. Illustrated in cloth and gilt binding 50c, money or postage, same paper covers 25c. This book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know, large editions, 18,000 each, sold every few months. Health, Beauty, Happiness, are promoted by its advice, telling who may marry, who not, why, when necessary, brought home to you. 28 wonderful pen pictures true to life. Sent sealed by Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo., the great Specialist. Consultation and pamphlet free.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

278 Miles.

The Shortest Line to Chicago and all Points East, and the only line running through trains between

Portland and St. Paul and Minneapolis

REMEMBER

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

Is the ONLY Line running

Passenger Trains
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars [illegible]
Luxuriant Day Coaches
Emigrant Sleepers [illegible] charge)

From Washington and Oregon Points

To The East.

SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ

Via the Northern Pacific R. R. and St. Paul and Minneapolis

A [illegible] of cars.

Leave Portland at 11:40 A. M. [illegible] arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul [illegible] P. M. [illegible] connections [illegible] at St. Paul [illegible] Minneapolis for all points east, south [illegible]

PACIFIC DIVISION

Trains leave [illegible] P. M., arrive New Tacoma [illegible] A. M. [illegible] with boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS. S. FEE, [illegible] Agt., St. Paul.

A. D. CHARLTON, [illegible] Pass. Agt., [illegible] Washington [illegible] Portland.

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.

OCEAN DIVISION

LEAVE PORTLAND AT 12 MIDNIGHT		LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.	
Oregon	Sunday, Nov. 2	Columbia	Wednes'y, Nov. 5
State	Friday, Nov. 7	Queen	Monday, Nov. 10
Columbia	Wednes., Nov. 12	State	Saturday, Nov. 15
Queen	Monday, Nov. 17	Columbia	Thursd., Nov. 20
State	Saturday, Nov. 22	[illegible]	Tuesday, Nov. 25
Columbia	Thursd., Nov. 27	Oregon	Sunday, Nov. 30
Queen	Tuesday, Dec. 2	Columbia	Friday, Dec. 5

Right reserved to change steamers or sailing days.

RAIL DIVISION

Transfer steamers connecting with Atlantic Express leave Ainsworth dock, Portland, daily at 11:40 A. M.

Pacific Express arrives at Portland daily at 11:40 A.M.

Main Line Passenger Trains run daily, connecting at Wallula Junction for points on N. P. R. R.

Through Sleeping Cars, Pullman Palace Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul.

Emigrant Trains leave East Portland at 8:25 A.M. and arrive at 4:15 P. M. daily.

Emigrant Sleepers run through to St. Paul with [illegible] charge. Between [illegible] and St. Paul emigrants are carried on Express Trains.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Boat leaves Portland for Dalles [illegible] A. M.

[illegible] arrives [illegible] Dalles at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland	M	T	W	Th	Fr	Sat
Astoria [illegible]						
Columbia	5 AM	5 AM	AM		AM 6 AM	AM
Dayton Or	7 AM		AM		6 AM	
Salem						
Corvallis	6 AM				AM	

NARROW GAUGE DIVISION, EAST SIDE.

Between PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON

Via O. & C. R. R. [illegible]

Trains for West Stayton leave [illegible] Portland at 3 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

[illegible] leave [illegible] for Portland at [illegible] P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

WEST SIDE

BETWEEN PORTLAND, SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE

Via O. & C. R. R. [illegible] West

Leave Portland at 9 [illegible] A. M. Returning leave Airlie for Portland at 6 A. M.

Freight for all points on Narrow Gauge Division will be received and forwarded by the O. & C. R. R., East and West Side Divisions respectively.

General Offices cor. Front and D Sts.

C. H. PRESCOTT,	A. L. STOKES,
Manager.	G. F. & P. Agent.

A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA

VIA

Oregon & California R. R.

And Connections

[illegible] between Portland and San Francisco

Only 24 hours Staging.

Fare to San Francisco $32. To Sacramento $30

Leave Portland at 7:30 A. M. daily (except Sunday). Arrive at San Francisco 3:45 P. M. third day.

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California and Oregon Stage Company.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

East Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND.

Mail Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Ashland	4:45 A. M.
Ashland	8:15 P. M.	Portland	4:25 P. M.

Albany Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	Lebanon	9:20 P. M.
Lebanon	4:45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mondays and Thursdays. Returning leaves Ashland Tuesdays and Fridays.

The O. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.

West Side Division

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8:30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8:30 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. Stark and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER,	E. P. ROGERS,
Manager.	G. F. & Pass. Agent.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretions or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable—so found by the author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2 50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1 00 by mail, post paid. Illustrative sample six cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

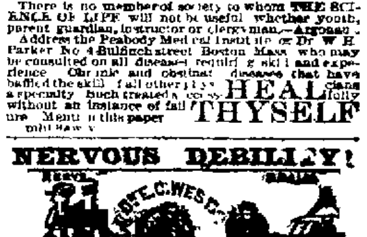
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

NERVOUS DEBILITY!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses, and Spermatorrhoea caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

And to intelligent men and women of good character will afford a liberal chance to test it, before paying, and return at my expense if not satisfactory. It works on a new principle, and is, by common consent, the only washer worthy the name.

[illegible]

J. WORTH, [illegible]

1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 13 1884

THE MISSING MOSCOW BANKER

No Tidings Yet from Herbert Clark who Disappeared Three Weeks Ago

A Lewiston correspondent of the Walla Walla *Journal* sends the following under date of November 7

Hon M C Moore and J Hill came in this evening from Moscow, where they had been to look into the cause and effect of the inexplicable absence of Herbert Clark, of the firm of Baker & Clark, bankers at Moscow Mr Moore reports the bank matters in shape so far as he could ascertain in three days examination and that the cause of Mr Clark's departure and his whereabouts still remain a mystery "When last seen Mr Clark was going north from Moscow and may have gone to British Columbia Mr Hill says he thinks the worry over poor collections in these hard times may have caused his departure He was afraid of Dr Baker's disapproval

IS HE TEMPORARILY INSANE?

The Moscow M[illegible] has the following on the subject

As soon as it was ascertained that he had not crossed the Snake river at any of the ferries between Lewiston and Texas Ferry it was thought that he had been foully dealt with between the river and Pullman The whole of that section of country was searched by a company of armed men, and no traces of either Clark or the horse could be found The attention of friends was then turned toward the bank The books were found to be correct in every particular, and the money of the bank was all there Neither his wife, family or friends could solve the mystery in the least, and a great cloud of suspense hung like a pall over this wondering community After several days of diligent search for a trace or a clue to the reason of his sudden and unexplained disappearance, and after applying the telegraph industriously for several days it was found that Mr Clark had been wandering over the hills unconscious of the flutter he had made in the business centers of this country It appears that during the hallucination of his mind he imagined himself a great horse racer and determined that "Moscow Ned" must make and sustain a reputation of which his adopted city would be proud He had forgotten about his business and given himself to his fanciful task Mr Clark is now with his friends and will there remain until his mind is completely disabused of its present aberration For the past two years Mr Clark has been employing his body and mind so very industriously in the business of banking and land trades, and employed himself so indefatigably, both during the day and night, that his present mania is not a surprise to many of his friends who were cognizant of his self imposed labors. The immediate whereabouts of Mr Clark will not at present be made known to the public, deeming it the better policy and also believing it to be the interest of Mr Clark. The business of the bank will continue as usual

EAST SIDE

The city receives $700 per quarter for whisky license, and pays out $800 for water

No signs have yet appeared of the promised baggage room at the L street station

Thomas Welch left yesterday to visit friends in Forest Grove for a few days, hoping to benefit by the change

Mrs. J Jerelaman will leave for the Warm Springs at the Lower Cascades this morning for healthful considerations, She will be accompanied by her daughter

Miss Ida Paquet, daughter of F X Paquet of Oak Grove, Wasco county, has been on a visit to her brother, Joseph Paquet, for a few days, and returned home yesterday

Mrs. Albert Johnson, who went to The Dalles a few weeks since for the benefit of her health, has greatly improved by the change, and will continue there for the present.

The "jump-off" at the southwest corner of Water and L streets, occasioned by the ferry slip extending to the middle of Water street, has been planked over for the convenience of teams

At the regular meeting of the Third ward hook and ladder company Tuesday James H Sprague, the present incumbent, was renominated for chief engineer, receiving 21 votes against 8 for Henry Meyer, who was nominated by Pioneer company

A seedy looking fellow who was begging from door to door was arrested by the marshal yesterday and arraigned before Recorder Gillespie on a charge of vagrancy He gave his name as John Casey, was found guilty and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment

The improvement of J street by gravel and crosswalks at right angles is completed between Sixth and Twelfth streets. A good clean quality of gravel is used, and the improvement, a much-needed one is one of the best in the city Good headway is being made on the remainder of the improvements on this street.

The last rites over the remains of the late Mrs. T B Freeman were solemnized at the Episcopal church yesterday afternoon Rev John W Sellwood officiating At the request of Mr Freeman, brother members of Phalanx lodge, K of P, viz Dr D M Eddy, H H Kiessling, T J Matlock H C Wood, Henry Meyer and Frank Payne, acted as pall-bearers

Following is the monthly report of school district No 31, East Portland and Albina, M. L Pratt teacher, for the second month, ending Nov 7, 1884 Whole number registered 425, whole number days attendance 7582, whole number days absence 424, number belonging 416, per cent. of daily attendance 92.5, number of cases of tardiness 72, number suspended none, number cases corporal 2

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT, DEADY, J

WEDNESDAY, Nov 12, 1884

Hickox vs. Elliott, Holladay et al—Demurrer to bill overruled and defendants allowed 20 days to answer

New England Mortgage Security company vs Berry et al—Motion to remand set for hearing on Monday, Nov 17

Oregon Railway Co (Limited) vs O. R. & N Co—By consent, hearing of order to show cause continued till Friday, Nov 21

L. B. Seeley (No 1059) vs Reed, O I. & S. Co et al—Dismissed on motion of defendant.

L. B. Seeley vs. S G Reed et al—Bill filed preliminary injunction allowed.

L. B Seeley vs Smith Bros. & Watson et al—Same.

Durham vs. Fire and Marine Sun Insurance Co—Demurrer to bill argued and submitted.

Whitney vs. Tanner et al—Bill dismissed.

Newhouse vs. Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co.—Nonsuit.

Seeley vs Reed—Leave to amend by filing supplemental bill within ten days.

Wells, Fargo & Co vs. N P R. R. Co—Heard on order to show cause, and submitted.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J

William Lickachif—Drunk and disorderly 30 days.

Gus. Westheim—Same no complaint.

John Conners—Same, same

Thomas Hailey—Same same

Jack Weeks—Using abusive and profane language continued till Nov 12th.

Charles West—Larceny in a dwelling waived examination $600

Jesse McDonald—Same same, $700

Robert Kiernan—Same, same, $200

Jesse McDonald—Same, same

Robert Kiernan—Same, same

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK J

Ah Wong vs Tong Yuen—Demurrer to amended complaint overruled and 10 days to answer

H J Anderson vs Mathew Brand—Confirmation of sale

State of Oregon vs Charles Rugdike—Time for sentence extended until disposition of motion for new trial

State of Oregon vs J Feldman—Withdraws plea of not guilty and pleads guilty Monday for sentence

State of Oregon vs. F H Harris—Guilty as charged sentence to-morrow

In the matter of the assignment of James H Day an insolvent debtor—Discharge of assignee and bonds exonerated

SUPREME COURT

SALEM Or Nov 11

Supreme court met at 1 o'clock P M, full bench being present

Delilah Osborne, appellant, vs [illegible] respondent appeal from Marion county Argued and submitted

Ordered that the court stand adjourned until 1 o'clock to-morrow

RAILROAD NOTES

THE UNION PACIFIC'S FLOATING DEBT

NEW YORK, Nov 1[illegible]—[Special]—Sidney Dillon said yesterday that the floating debt of the Union Pacific now amounted to less than $1,000,000, and by suspending dividends it was now being paid at the rate of $1 000,000 a month. Both Dillon and Charles Francis Adams denied that there was to be a new issue of collateral trust bonds, to pay the floating debt. The company could pay it with assets on hand, if it wanted to

IN JUDGE DEADY'S COURT.

Suit to Set Aside Conveyances to Hinder and Delay Creditors

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Nov 12, 1884

George C Hickox v Simon G Elliott, Ben Holladay, Joseph Holladay, William H Effinger [illegible] Suit to set aside conveyances to hinder and delay creditors

1 LIMITATIONS—A suit in equity may be maintained to enforce a security for a debt although an action against the debtor directly upon the indebtedness is barred by lapse of time and for such purpose the debt exists notwithstanding the lapse of time

2 SUIT TO SET ASIDE A CONVEYANCE—A suit in equity to set aside an assignment or conveyance of property made to hinder or delay creditors should ordinarily be brought within the same time after the right accrues as an action to recover possession of the same property

3 PARTIES TO A SUIT—Where a trustee sues to recover possession of the trust property, for the benefit of the cestui que trust, directly or simply to enforce his right thereto against third persons, such cestui que trust is not a necessary party thereto, and in a suit to set aside an assignment or conveyance made to hinder or delay creditors the grantee or assignee therein, if he has parted with all his right in the property, is not a necessary party either

4 EQUITABLE ASSIGNMENT—MAINTENANCE. E, a citizen of Oregon and a defendant in a suit brought there by his partners to dissolve said firm and determine the rights of the parties therein, applied to W, of California, a citizen of that state, for a loan of money to aid him in asserting his rights in said suit, which W agreed to and did advance on E's promise to repay the same with interest and his assignment to H in trust for W of all his interest in said firm as a security for the repayment of said money and interest, in which suit there was afterwards a decree given in favor of E and against his partners for a sum of money, and at the time of making such assignment E also gave W the option to take a portion of any railway property or bonds that he might obtain in such suit in lieu of said moneys and interest. *Held* 1 That the assignment of E's interest in the firm carried the decree in his favor for the sum of money which represented and stood for such interest, and that the trustee therein [illegible] in equity the assignee of said decree as soon as it came into existence, and might maintain a suit to set aside specific conveyances, assignments and conveyances by the defendant therein made with intent to hinder and delay the collection of the same (2) That the option is not involved in the suit to enforce the decree and therefore it is immaterial whether it is void for champerty or not (3) The contract for the loan and repayment of the money was made and intended to be fulfilled in California and therefore valid whether champertous or not by the law of Oregon and the fact that security was taken on property in Oregon for the performance of the contract does not change it in this respect

DEADY, J

This suit is brought by George C Hickox, a citizen of California, against Simon G Elliott, Ben Holladay Joseph Holladay and William H Effinger, citizens of Oregon, to subject certain property, the legal title of which is now in Joseph Holladay, to the payment of a certain decree heretofore given by the supreme court of Oregon, against Ben Holladay, on the ground that said property was assigned, transferred and conveyed to the former by the latter, to hinder and delay his creditors and that the plaintiff is the assignee of said decree, in trust for Martin White, a creditor of said Elliott.

The defendants demur to the bill separately and assign numerous and different causes of demurrer, that on the argument were resolved or condensed into these (1) The non-joinder of necessary parties plaintiff and defendant (2) the contract on which the plaintiff seeks to recover is void for champerty, and (3) the plaintiff has been guilty of laches.

The facts stated in the bill are substantially these On September 12, 1868, Elliott formed a partnership with Ben Holladay and one C Temple Emmet, by the name of "Ben Holladay & Co," for the purpose of constructing and operating railways in Oregon, and thereafter the said partnership was engaged in the construction of the Oregon Central railway company until November 5, 1869, when Holladay and Emmet commenced a suit against Elliott in the circuit court for Multnomah county, to dissolve said partnership and settle the accounts thereof, which suit was afterward transferred to the circuit court for the county of Marion, in which court on September 28, 1877, a decree was entered dissolving said partnership and adjudging Elliott to be indebted to the other members of the partnership in the sum of $470 from which decree Elliott took an appeal to the supreme court of the state, where on, August 15, 1879, a decree was given, dissolving said partnership and providing that Elliott recover from Holladay the sum of $21,919 46, and from Emmet the sum of $8596, with his costs and disbursements in that court, no part of which sums have been paid to Elliott, and there is now due him on said decree from Ben Holladay said sum of $21,919 46, with legal interest from August 15, 1879

On February 10, 1874, Elliott being unable to meet the expense of this litigation with his partners, applied to Martin White, then and now a citizen of California, for a loan of $12,000 "to enable him to defend said suit and for other purposes," and offered to secure the payment of the same by an assignment "of all his right, title and interest" in said suit to the plaintiff, in trust for said White, whereupon the following contract was duly made and signed by the parties thereto

"Memorandum of agreement between S G Elliott and Martin White, made the 10th day of February, 1874

A controversy exists between S G Elliott and Ben Holladay and others, relating to the right of said Elliott in and to the Oregon Central Railroad Company and its stock, bonds, franchises and other property, which controversy involves substantially all the property and rights of the said company, and among other things at least three million two hundred thousand ($3,200,000) dollars of the bonds of said company

For the purpose of asserting and maintaining his rights in said controversy, said Elliott has borrowed from Martin White the sum of twelve thousand (12,000) dollars in gold coin of the United States, and has agreed to repay the same within one year from the date of the last installment thereof as hereinafter provided (and within two years from the date hereof, whether the last installment shall be demanded by said Elliott within one year from the date hereof or not), with interest on each instalment from the date of the advance thereof at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

And in consideration of the loan of said sum by said White upon the terms herein stated, said Elliott has granted to said White the option to be exercised within the period hereinafter limited to take in lieu of the repayment of the sum loaned as aforesaid, free from all deductions or charges of any kind for any purpose, one-half of all the property aforesaid, of or pertaining to said railroad company (except the bonds thereof) that shall be recovered by said Elliott, and of the bonds of said company that shall be so recovered after deducting one million dollars thereof for his said Elliott's use, and not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars thereof for R. P & Jabish Clement in payment for legal services, said option to continue until sixty (60) days after said Elliott shall have received possession of said property, and notified White thereof and if money or other property should be received in place of the property and bonds aforesaid, said option to exist and continue as to such money and property, the dividend thereof to be made in the proportions aforesaid according to actual value

And to secure the performance of this agreement on his part and to secure the payment of any additional advances not exceeding thirteen thousand ($13,000) dollars that he may obtain from said White or other parties, said Elliott has assigned and conveyed in trust to Geo. C Hickox all his right, title, interest and claim in and to the property aforesaid

And in consideration of the agreement and acts of said Elliott said White has agreed to loan to said Elliott said sum of twelve thousand (12,000) dollars in gold coin of the United States and to advance the same upon his demand in installments from time to time as the same shall be required upon the terms aforesaid

Signed in duplicate, at San Francisco, California, this tenth day of February, 1874

[Signed] S. G. ELLIOTT, MARTIN WHITE

And in pursuance of said agreement Elliott executed and delivered to the plaintiff the following sale and assignment, namely "In consideration of the sum of twelve thousand dollars in gold coin of the United States to me paid and other valuable considerations, I S G Elliott of the commonwealth of Massachusetts have granted bargained, sold and assigned and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and assign unto George C Hickox of the city and county of San Francisco, state of California, all my right, title, interest and claim, both in law and equity in and upon the stock, property and assets of the Oregon Central Railroad Company of Salem, Oregon and the Oregon and California Railroad Company of Portland Oregon, the firm of A J Cook & Co and the firm of Ben Holladay & Co

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 10th day of February, 1874

Signed S G ELLIOTT [Seal]

Witnesses, Martin White, R. P Clement."

Between this date and March 25, 1879, White, in pursuance of this agreement and upon the security of this sale and assignment, advanced to Elliott and others for him, including $2,000 paid to the defendant, Effinger, the sum of $22,589 65, no part of which has been repaid.

The defendant Effinger was the attorney for Elliott in the litigation with Holladay and Emmet and claims a lien on the decree given by the supreme court against them, for his compensation as such attorney, and the plaintiff admits that he is "entitled to some compensation for his services, but how much he does not know and, therefore he makes him a party defendant"

During the pendency of this litigation Ben Holladay was indebted to sundry persons, including Joseph Holladay, and in October, 1871, to give the latter on account of said indebtedness, his note for $100,000 with interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month, and in November, 1876, gave a second note in discharge of the first one, for the sum of $160,000 with interest at the same rate and, to secure the payment of the same transferred and conveyed to Joseph Holladay, at divers times between said last mentioned date and the date of said decree against him, all the real and personal property owned by him in Oregon, consisting of lands, stocks, notes bonds, mortgages and other personal property then worth $225,000 and now worth $500,000 Portions of this property were in the name of and held by third persons as the naked trustees of Ben Holladay, and the transfers and conveyances thereof to Joseph Holladay were made by them on the direction of the former of which the latter had knowledge

The bill also alleges that Ben Holladay has had no property in his own name since the date of said decree out of which the same could be satisfied by legal process and is now insolvent and unable to pay the same, except out of the property aforesaid that the transfers and conveyances aforesaid were made and directed by Ben Holladay and received by Joseph Holladay with the understanding and agreement between them that the same were taken and received by the latter partly as a security for the payment of said last mentioned note, and also "that such property was to be held in the name of Joseph Holladay, so that the same could not be attacked, levied upon or taken by the other creditors" of Ben Holladay, of whom Elliott was one that the said transfers and conveyances were made by the latter "with intent to hinder and delay the said Elliott and other creditors of the said Ben Holladay in the collection of their lawful debts and demands" that at the date of said transfers and agreements it was understood and agreed between Ben Holladay and Joseph Holladay that the former should receive a large portion of the profits of said property while the remainder should be retained by the latter on account of said note, and that in pursuance thereof he did from time to time send and deliver to Ben Holladay large sums of money, the profits of said property, all of which is contrary to equity and good conscience and in contravention of the plaintiff's rights in the premises

The objection of laches is not made by Elliott's demurrer and the ground on which it is made by the other defendants is not distinctly indicated But has the plaintiff been guilty of laches or unreasonable delay in enforcing his right or claim? The suit was commenced on April 26, 1884 The money, for which the decree in Holladay v Elliott is claimed to be a security, was advanced to Elliott by White at intervals of less than a year and in almost every month of each year except the year of 1878, from June 13, 1874, to March 25, 1879 It was advanced not on account, but on an agreement to do so, from time to time, as Elliott might demand or require it, and but for the provision in the agreement as to the time of payment, the right of action against Elliott to recover the same or any portion thereof, would not have accrued to White until the whole amount was delivered or advanced or offered and declined, But the agreement for the advance or loan provides that the first $12,000 shall be repaid within one year from the advance of the last installment thereof, which was made before September, 1874, and therefore the right of action to recover this sum accrued by September, 1875, and was barred in six years hereafter and before the commencement of this suit. Or Code C P § 6, sub 1 The delivery of the remaining $10,589 65 was completed on March 25 1879, and without any contract as to when it should be repaid, and therefore it became payable at once, but even then the right of action to recover the same occurred within six years before the commencement of this suit Upon this state of the case White could, at the commencement of this suit, have maintained an action against Elliott to recover this second sum, but not the first one

But it is immaterial whether an action could now be maintained by White against Elliott to recover this money or not. This is not such an action, but a suit brought by a person claiming to be the assignee of a decree to subject the property of the debtor thereon to its payment and satisfaction And it can be maintained, although the right of action against Elliott to recover the money in question is barred by lapse of time The statute bars the remedy against Elliott in six years, but does not destroy the debt, and it still exists for the purpose of enforcing any lien or pledge given to secure its payment. Quantock v England, 5 Burr 2628 Spears et al v Pico, I Macallister, 497 Myer v Beal 5 Or, 130 Goodwin v Morris, 9 Or, 322 2 Pars Con, 379 Rap & Law, Dic, Limitations

Assuming then, for the present, that the plaintiff is the assignee of the decree against Ben Holladay, and that the latter has no property in this jurisdiction subject to execution, except that which he has conveyed or disposed of to Joseph Holladay, with intent to hinder and delay the enforcement of said decree, the plaintiff has a clear right to maintain this suit to set aside said conveyance or disposition so far as it is an obstacle in the way of such enforcement, unless he has delayed the commencement of the same unreasonably 3 Pom Eq Jur §1415, Wait on F C, §60

The only questions that Elliott can litigate in this case, are his indebtedness to White and the assignment to the plaintiff, both of which are confessed by his demurrer subject to the objection that they are void for champerty The indebtedness of Ben Holladay to the owner of the decree against him is also admitted and the only other question open to contest in the case is the validity of the transfers and conveyances to Joseph Holladay, and the extent of Effinger's claim for compensation as an attorney and the objection of laches can only be made by said Holladay

As was said by this court in Manning vs. Hayden, 5 Saw, 379, "In the consideration of purely equitable rights and titles, courts of equity act in analogy to the statute of limitations, but are not bound by it," and in Hall vs. Russell, 4 Saw, 515 —"When an action upon a legal title to land would be barred by the statute, courts of equity will apply a like limitation to suits founded upon equitable rights to the same property" As has been said, so far as Joseph Holladay is concerned, this is a suit to set aside certain transfers and conveyances to him by Ben Holladay, so far as may be necessary to satisfy the decree against him, on the ground that they were made with intent to hinder and delay the plaintiff in the enforcement of the same, contrary to the statute of frauds (Or Laws, 528 §51, ch 5, 13 Eliz.), and upon the question of time, is analogous to an action to recover the possession of the property, and ought ordinarily to be considered as barred within the same time as such action An action to recover the possession of real property is not barred in this state until ten years from the time the right to maintain it accrues (Sea. L., 18, § p 22) and an action to recover the possession of personal property or damages for the taking or detention thereof, may be brought within six years from the time the cause of action accrues

The decree in question was obtained on August 15, 1879, and if the right to maintain this suit accrued then, as I think it did, the plaintiff has not been guilty of laches, Following the analogies of the statute as applied to actions at law, the suit was commenced in time, both as to the real and personal property affected by the alleged invalid disposition to Joseph Holladay

The assignment by Elliott, among other things of all his right, title, interest and claim, both in law and in equity, in the firm of Ben Holladay & Co, was valid and operative and transferred to the plaintiff all his interest in said firm 3 Pom Eq Jur, § 1[illegible] Burr on Assignments § 100. It also gave him the option to make himself a party to the litigation then pending between Elliott and his partners in said firm, to ascertain and determine their respective interests therein and liabilities thereto or to allow it to proceed in the name of the assignor for his benefit Ex parte Railroad Company, 95 U S, 226

But counsel for Joseph Holladay insists that this "secret assignment was a fraud upon the courts," and ought not therefore to be upheld. But this assertion is certainly unfounded in both law and fact The contention with Holladay and Emmett whether conducted in the name of Elliott or Hickox, turned so far as the former was concerned, upon his rights and liabilities, and it could make no difference in the opinion or action of the court whether Elliott or his assignee had the ultimate benefit of its decree Nor was the proceeding in violation of that provision of § 27 of the code of civil procedure, which declares that "every action shall be *prosecuted* in the name of the real party in interest" In my judgment the term "prosecuted" is used in this section in the sense of "commenced," and does not prevent a party from assigning his interest in the subject matter of an action after it has been duly commenced, or require that the assignee shall make himself a party thereto or dismiss the same and commence another action in his own name, And so the provision appears to have been construed in Garrigue vs Loescher 3 Bosw, 578, cited in Wait's annotated code, 115 But if a suit is ever brought in the name of a party after he has assigned his interest in the subject matter the objection is waived unless made by answer Whether an action is brought in the name of the assignor or assignee is a mere matter of form and convenience and does not touch the merits of the controversy. The statute is enabling rather than restrictive and is intended to authorize an assignee of a chose in action to sue in his own name rather than to compel him to. Besides Elliott was not a plaintiff in the suit with his partners, and did not commence or prosecute it, although it may be inferred from the fact that a decree was given in his favor, that by a cross bill, or otherwise, he sought and obtained relief therein

Elliott's interest in the firm of Ben Holladay & Co having been duly assigned to the plaintiff pending the suit in the state court, to dissolve the same and ascertain the interests of the several partners therein, thereafter the same was maintained and conducted, so far as Elliott was concerned, in his name for the benefit of his assignee according to the terms and purpose of the assignment And the decree obtained therein in the name of Elliott is considered in equity as a decree in favor of Hickox his assignee The thing assigned was Elliott's interest in the partnership, a matter yet unknown and to be ascertained in the pending suit there about and the subsequent decree therein represented and stood for that interest and passed by the assignment to Hickox as soon as it was made or came into existence Field v The Mayor etc 6 N Y 179 Williams v Ingersoll, 89 N Y, 508 Wright v Earls 10 Iowa, 342 1 Pom Eq Jur, § [illegible] Story's Eq Jur § 1040

Another ground of the demurrer is that there is a defect of parties And first it is claimed that Martin White, the cestui que trust ought to have been joined in the suit with the trustee as plaintiff It is admitted that the general rule is, that in a suit respecting trust property, brought either by or against the trustee, the cestui que trust or beneficiary is a necessary party Story's Eq Plead, § 207 But to this rule there are exceptions, and this case falls within one of them When the suit by the trustee is merely to recover or to reduce to possession the trust property, and is no wise intended to control the administration or disposition of it, or to affect the right or relation of the cestui que trust the latter is not a necessary party Story's Eq Plead § 212 Carey v Brown, 92 U S 172

In this case the trustee merely seeks to obtain the trust fund—the money due on the decree against Ben Holladay—for the use of White the cestui que trust, according to the purport and effect of the trust

It is also insisted that the several persons to-wit Thomas Brown, W H Hampton, George W Weidler, W L Halsey Ben Holladay, Jr, L R Patton and the Oregon Real Estate Company, who held the legal title to much of this property, when it was transferred or conveyed to Joseph Holladay are necessary parties defendant, to the suit

These parties were the mere agents and employes of Ben Holladay and held this property in trust for him as a matter of convenience, and absolutely subject to his direction They were naked trustees without interest or discretion

And first, this is not a purely creditor's bill, in which the plaintiff seeks to discover and subject to the payment of his debt equitable assets in the hands of the debtor or property which he has transferred to others under such circumstances as to leave an equitable interest in himself But it is a suit to set aside specific, covinous transfers and conveyances made by the debtor which obstruct and prevent the plaintiff from enforcing his decree against the former, by execution levied on the property included in such transfers or conveyances So far as Ben Holladay is concerned his indebtedness to the assignor of the plaintiff is established by the decree and is no longer open to controversy And the transfers and conveyances in question are good against him, and can only be avoided at the suit of a creditor He has then no interest in this controversy His indebtedness is fixed and the property sought to be affected has passed beyond his control, and he cannot be prejudiced in any legal sense by a decree which may subject it to the payment of his debts In re Estes, 6 Saw, 459 Johnson v Jackson 8 Saw, 365, Bump on F C, 548 Wait on F C, § 129, 171, Fox v Moyer, 54 N Y, 128

It follows that while Ben Holladay is a proper party to this suit he is not a necessary one, and might have been omitted from the bill And his agents and trustees who conveyed this property to Joseph Holladay, under his direction have less interest in the suit or the subject matter of it, if possible, than he has As against them also the conveyances are good. They passed the legal title to Joseph Holladay These parties have no longer any interest in the property or power over it No relief is sought against them and they cannot be prejudiced by any decree that may be given in the suit The case of Gaylords v Kelshaw (1 Wall, 81) cited by counsel for Joseph Holladay, decides nothing to the contrary of this. Kelshaw being the debtor and grantor in the alleged fraudulent conveyance, was a proper, although not a necessary party, in that case But being made a party defendant, without any averment as to his citizenship, it did not appear that the court had jurisdiction. Accordingly, the case was remanded with leave to the plaintiffs to amend their bill generally, which they might do by alleging the citizenship of Kelshaw if it was sufficient to give the court jurisdiction, or by omitting his name from the bill

The general rule is, that no person need be made a party to a suit who has no interest in it, and against whom nothing is demanded. Story's Eq Plead, §§153, 226-31 Kerr v Watts, 6 Whea., 550 Trecothick v Austin, 4 Mas., 44, Bump on F C, 548

This proposition is tacitly admitted by the counsel for Joseph Holladay, but he contends that the transfers and conveyances in question were in fact only mortgages, and, therefore, the legal title to the property is still in these trustees and they are necessary parties to any suit in which the title is sought to be affected or the equal estate disposed of

But whatever the real fact may be as to the relations between Ben and Joseph Holladay concerning this property, there is nothing in the facts stated in the bill to warrant any such conclusion On the contrary, the case made by the bill is one where a debtor transfers and conveys to one creditor his property with intent to thereby "hinder and delay" his other creditors, including the plaintiff. True, it is not alleged that these transfers and conveyances were made with intent to defraud Neither is it necessary to the plaintiff's right to the relief demanded that they should be Under the statute, it is sufficient if the conveyance is made with intent, either "to hinder, delay or defraud" creditors These words are not synonymous and a conveyance made with either intent may be avoided by any "person so hindered, delayed or defrauded" Wait on F C, § 11 Bump on F C, 19

That these transfers and conveyances were made with intent to hinder and delay the debtor's creditors is directly alleged in the bill, are sufficiently shown by the facts, that the property included in them is all that the debtor had—at least in this state—that its value was largely in excess of the debt due Joseph Holladay, who is his brother, and that the debtor has since regularly received to his own use a large portion of the rents and profits thereof

And, lastly, is the contract upon which the money was advanced by White to Elliott, void for champerty

And, first, in the mouth of Elliott, at least, this may be considered anything but a meritorious defense In 1874, when he was needy and sore pressed by rich and powerful parties, who sought to exclude him from his share in an enterprise in which he appears to have thought there were millions for him, he applied to White, the party for whose benefit this suit is brought, for aid in this struggle, who thereupon advanced him money to enable him to assert his rights in court and maintain himself generally, upon no other security for its repayment with legal interest than an assignment of his interest in the firm of Ben Holladay & Co, then involved in litigation.

The option or alternative contained in the writing of February 10, by which White was given the election to take, instead of his money and interest, one-half of the railway property that might be awarded to Elliott in the suit with Holladay and Emmett, after deducting the trifling sum of a million dollars worth of the company for his for Elliott's individual use and one hundred thousand dollars more for his private counsel, though undoubtedly champertous as involving a division of the other product of the litigation is a distinct agreement from that involved in this suit. The assignment under which the plaintiff seeks to enforce the decree against Ben Holladay was not given to secure the performance of this option, but the repayment of the money loaned The contingency upon which the right to exercise this option depended never occurred, for Elliott never obtained "the possession" of any of said property or notified White thereof This suit is brought to enforce the assignment given by Elliott as security for money loaned him under the writing of February 10, which he has failed to repay And while it does, in my judgment, steer clear of the champertous option clause, its maintenance does involve the recognition of the agreement under which the money was advanced to Elliott, to enable him to make good his defense in the suit with his partners, and if this is void for maintenance the assignment falls with it The assignment or security stands no better in this respect, than the debt or contract out of which it arose and for which it was given

I do not appear that the courts of this state have ever passed on the question whether the old English law of maintenance is in force here as a part of the common law or not.

The evident modern drift of both the English and American courts is in the contrary direction, and the old doctrine of maintenance, which in regarded champerty is treated as something belonging to the past and not suited to the circumstances of the age. Thallon v Parker, 11 Mass [illegible] Arnold v Wright [illegible] Wright v Tibbitt, 1 Otto, 2[illegible] [illegible] Mott v [illegible] Ward, 19 [illegible] Hammersley v Barker [illegible] Richardson v Rowland 40 Conn [illegible] Sedgwick v Stanton 14 N Y [illegible] Mathewson v Fitch 22 Cal [illegible] Hoffman v Vallejo 45 Cal, 56

Ingersoll's Mott supra Chancellor Walworth says, "that most of the absurd rules relative to maintenance which are found in the early reports of the English courts of justice were founded on the broad and sweeping provisions of the statutes of Edward I and III and the second of Richard II for instance chapters 25 and 28 and 49 of 3 Edward I prohibited the king's officers, such as clerks sheriffs justices or stewards of great men from taking part in quarrels depending in the king's courts or maintaining any suits hanging in such courts for lands or other things on part or profit thereof"

There is no statute in Oregon against maintenance and by express enactment a valid conveyance may be made of lands in the adverse possession of another, while choses in action may be sued on in the name of the assignee Or Laws, ch 8 110 [illegible] It is not likely that this contract would be held void here for maintenance But it is not necessary for this court to anticipate the action of the state courts on this question

This contract was made in California and in contemplation of law was to be fulfilled or performed there It has been held in that state since 1853 that there is no law there against any form of maintenance Mathewson v Fitch and Hoffman v Vallejo supra And the contract being valid there, is valid here Story's Con Laws, § [illegible]

But it is contended that the assignment or security taken for the performance of this contract related to property in Oregon, and could only be fulfilled or enforced here, and therefore the contract for the loan ought to be considered as made here, and its validity tested by the law of Oregon. But the authorities are uniformly otherwise Story's Con Laws, § 287 De Wolf v Johnson, 10 Whea 413 In the latter case, Mr Justice Johnson, speaking for the court, says "Taking foreign security, does not necessarily draw after it the consequence that the contract is to be fulfilled where the security is taken The legal fulfillment of a contract of loan, on the part of the borrower, is repayment of the money and the security given is but the means of securing what he has contracted for, which in the eye of the law, is to pay where he borrows, unless another place of payment be expressly designated by the contract"

The demurrer is overruled, and the defendants have twenty days in which to answer

Mr *James K Kelly* and Mr *C B S Wood*, for the plaintiff

Mr *Thomas N Strong*, for Joseph Holladay

Mr *B H Holmes*, for S G Elliott

Mr *C J Macdougall*, for Ben Holladay

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW

Sir William Jones says "The great system of jurisprudence, like that of the universe, consists of many subordinate systems all of which are connected by nice links and beautiful dependencies"

The mechanics' lien law is based primarily on the statutory provisions of the different states, and developed and amplified by the decisions of the several courts until it has grown up to a system in our jurisprudence of no small importance

From the statutes of the different states and a multitude of decisions, scattered throughout a thousand volumes of American reports, must be gathered the fixed principles underlying the subject

A lien is a right to retain and possess the property of another until some existing claim upon it is extinguished The word lien is also used to designate all the various charges of debt, upon land or personalty, which are recognized in courts of law and in chancery Thus there is the lien of a judgment the lien of a legal or equitable mortgage the lien of a vendor and various other charges which are denominated liens

A lien may result from the rules of common law, it may result from usage, it may be created by statute, or it may arise from contract of parties, It rests upon the idea that the party having it has a right in or to the property until his claim has been paid or satisfied by the owner of the property upon which the lien exists The origin of the right has been ascribed to the Roman law What the common law treats as held by a lien the civil law regarded as and called a pledge The Roman law went farther than the common law and vested in a vendor a right of seizure after delivery if payment of the price was not duly made By the common law a sale of goods passes to the purchaser the property therein

Chancellor Kent divides common law liens into two classes—general and particular The lien, under the common law exists only while the party continues in the actual possession of the property on which he has bestowed his labor The doctrine of liens rests upon the broad foundations of natural equity and commercial necessity Nothing is more reasonable than that an artificer or business man should have a qualified property in the thing upon which he has bestowed time and labor, or into which he has incorporated his materials This fundamental principle underlies and governs all material efforts and pursuits o'er land and sea in all civilized countries

From the common law lien on personal property is derived the principle of the mechanics lien By it, by virtue of express statutes in nearly all the states, among which are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, mechanics and material men, or persons furnishing labor or materials for the erection of houses or other buildings, are entitled to what is known as a mechanic's lien, a preference over other creditors in the payment of debts, out of houses and buildings so erected and to the land, to a greater or less extent, on which the buildings stand §§ 1742, 1744 in Domat's Civil Law contain reference to the lien, from which it appears that under the Roman law, that most perfect system of jurisprudence, mechanics were fully protected

The Code Napoleon, page 571, contains the provision that "architects, contractors, masons and others employed in building, rebuilding or repairing houses, canals or any other works whatever have a privilege" etc.

As a general lien, the mechanics lien cannot be regarded The language of the statutes forbids such a construction, but in character it is the same as a particular lien—a right to retain a thing for a charge on account of labor employed or expenses bestowed upon the identical property detained Rushford vs Hadfield, 1 East R 229

The principle embraced in the statutes is founded upon this consideration of natural justice that the party who has enhanced the value of real estate by incorporating therein his labor or materials, shall have a preferred claim on the property for the value of such labor or materials Pennsylvania seems to have originated the law in the United States in a spirit of kindness toward operatives, by a series of local statutes commencing with the act of 1784, in favor of shipbuilders at Philadelphia, Neil vs Kinney, 11 Ohio R, 66

Whatever the origin of the mechanics lien law, there is to-day no doubt that the proceedings under it have become of first importance to material men, builders and mechanics in this country

The policy of the system has often been seriously questioned, and doubts have frequently been expressed as to whether, upon the whole it works well even for those for whose benefit it was enacted, since it clogs the transfer of real estate by the risk to which it involves, to a certain degree the purchaser and mortgagee

The general adoption of the principle of a mechanics' lien law into American jurisprudence is, perhaps, the best proof of its justice propriety and utility But mechanics lien laws are far from being perfect in many states including Oregon needs badly as suggested for, as says Lord Bacon "As the births of living creatures at first are ill-shapen so are all innovations which are the births of time

In some states the statutes indicate a thorough precision and experience, and together with the decisions of learned judges form a system at once practical and philosophical, but while the mechanics lien law of to-day as it appears on statute books of Oregon, is but a puling infant, may it not be so fostered, reared and strengthened by wise legislation as to find a home in our country?"

P O C

Considerable interest attaches to the efforts which are being persistently made to open up a new trade route between Europe and Siberia by the North Sea. Siberia is one of the richest countries in the world, and may yet be the granary of Europe

EADS' SHIP RAILWAY.

An Exhibition of His Wonderful Model at Pittsburg Pennsylvania

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr James B Eads the De Lesseps of America reached this city on Monday from London and to-day has ready for exhibition a $10,000 model of his marine railway It is no less than a perfect working model of the proposed ship railway over the Mexican isthmus

It is four years since Mr Eads proposed his present plan Since that time he has been engaged in having surveys made, perfecting the details of the scheme, and in bringing the matter before the congress of the United States in order that his own government might have the opportunity of securing it in the interests of American commerce The committee on commerce of the United States senate, after having taken a considerable amount of evidence, and after having carefully considered the whole question in all of its bearings, made, by a unanimous vote, a favorable report to the senate recommending that the bill should be passed, in the interests of the country

A concession was obtained from the Mexican government by Mr Eads in 1881, which extends over a period of ninety nine years from its date. This concession authorizes the construction across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec of a ship railway an ordinary railway and a line of telegraph. There are other important provisions, such as exempting ships and merchandise in transit from government duty granting the concessionaire one million acres of public land and guaranteeing protection during the construction and subsequent operation of the works

The proposed railway will be about 1[illegible] miles in length Commencing from the Atlantic side the route will start from the Gulf of Mexico, and the Coatzacoalcos river will be utilized to Minatitlan about twenty-five miles distant from the gulf in which the tide has a rise and fall of eighteen inches only From Minatitlan the route extends over an alluvial plain, on quitting which it meanders an undulating tableland, presently following a succession of broad valleys between which there are wide-spreading table lands the whole forming an extensive interior basin, bordered on its eastern and western sides by irregular mountain ranges, spurs of the main cordilleras The line descends thence by easy grades to the Pacific coast The maximum grade out is only 1 per cent Boca Borra will likely be the terminus, as there is only a tide of five feet there

The details of the ship railway are perfectly illustrated by the model A perfect ship seven feet long, is raised out of the water, put on its car run across an imaginary isthmus, and put safely down in the Pacific ocean Practically, the ship is elevated from the sea level to that of the railway by means of a large floating dock or pontoon, which may be described as a huge iron box In practice, this pontoon would be about 450 feet long, 15 feet deep and 75 feet wide It is arranged to float or sink in a basin in which its vertical movement is guided On each side of the basin there will be twenty or thirty iron rods arranged vertically, and secured to the bottom of the basin These rods will hold the pontoon so as to prevent it rising above the level of the railway when the ship and cradle have been taken off it. The deck of the pontoon which is laid with rails which will correspond exactly with those on the permanent land line when the pontoon is floated When in this position a cradle on wheels and capable of carrying the ship is run on to the pontoon, which is then submerged by admitting water into it through sluice gates, which are regulated from the top of two quadrangular water tight towers attached to the deck of the pontoon and between which there is sufficient width for the cradle and ship to pass When the pontoon has been submerged to a sufficient depth for the bottom of the ship to clear the supports upon which it is intended she shall rest, the vessel is floated in from an adjacent basin and secured over the top of the carriage or traveling cradle The pontoon is then pumped out by means of a powerful pump, and its deck rises up to a given height above the water its further progress being stopped by the heads of the vertical rods before alluded to The rails on the deck of the pontoon now range precisely with those on the line and while the pontoon is in this position locomotives are hooked up and attached to the traveling cradle, and it is started on its journey across the isthmus. On reaching the end of the line the traveling cradle is run on to another pontoon which is submerged, and the ship floated off in another basin on its way to its destination

The traveling cradle has a bottom composed of hydraulic rams, all connected, and on these the ship rests. Their being connected allows the ship to rest evenly upon all of them as if in the water itself The tops of the rams are large steel plates on toggle joints which adapt themselves to the side of the ship The cradle is mounted on about 300 wheels, each wheel being flanged on both sides. Each of the platform girders is supported by twelve strong spiral springs resting on the bearings of twelve of these wheels, and as each girder carries 100 tons of the dead load, each spring transfers to a wheel eight and a half tons. Each spring requires twenty tons to close it up, and has a range of five inches When the rams are withdrawn the weight of the platform rests on these springs, and, of course, partially closes them, leaving still two and a half inches or three inches of play in each spring to allow the wheels to pass over any inequality of the rails which may happen to exist. The wheels are hung independently—that is, each is separate from its fellows, having its axle protruding on each side sufficiently far to furnish a proper bearing The breakage of any one wheel, therefore, would not affect any other wheel, and if even a dozen were to break the great number that would be left would possess such an enormous surplus of strength, compared with the broken ones, that derailment may be considered as practically impossible The chances of derailment are still further reduced by the circumstances that the railway will have no curves, and the speed will be limited to ten miles an hour Mr Eads considers that besides the equal distribution of the load over the wheels, the avoidance of all curves in the road is absolutely necessary to render ship railway transportation practicable In order to avoid having curves, and at the same time the necessity of making enormous excavations to preserve the straight direction of the road, floating turn-tables are introduced wherever it is necessary to change the direction of the route This is another remarkably simple and clever device, and it not only serves this purpose, but it constitutes a shunting place, where ship carriages coming from opposite directions may conveniently and rapidly pass each other

As the road is not intended to carry such vessels as the Great Eastern, but is to be constructed for profit, its probable cost will be but $75,000 000 If in the future the transport of such large vessels should be required and promise to be profitable, it would be practicable to carry them by increasing the width of the road bed, the size of the cradles and the floatation power of the pontoons and turn-tables. Ships of 5000 tons gross weight will include 90 per cent of the present tonnage of the world, and the ship railway will be constructed to accommodate those as the maximum-sized vessels The single track is considered to be capable, with the five turn tables that are necessary to change the direction of the road in difficult parts of the line, to permit ten or twelve ships starting from each end of the line to pass each other daily and to accomplish the trip in fifteen or sixteen hours without difficulty If the vessels averaged but 1500 tons each day, they would amount to at least one-quarter of the [illegible] the Suez canal is accommodating [illegible] The above estimated cost is based upon the most careful computations by Mr Eads upon the entire project, including harbors, docks, roadway, and general plant and machinery for transporting vessels of 5000 tons gross weight

A distinguished engineer and scientific scholar, after examining the model yesterday, said "Looking at the ship railway project from a broad and general point of view, there can be little doubt that it is one which is fraught with vast results It will be better realized when it is remembered that the isthmus separates [illegible] 180,000,000 of the most enterprising, industrious and intelligent people on the face of the earth inhabiting the [illegible] Atlantic coasts of Europe and America from 500,000,000 who inhabit the Orient and the islands of the Pacific

It is true that the sailing distance which separates England from India China and other oriental countries has been greatly reduced by the Suez canal, but the distances are almost insignificant when compared with those which the ship railway will eliminate [illegible] For instance, the greatest saving effected by the Suez canal between London and Calcutta is about 4400 miles, whereas the sailing distance by ship railway from London to every port on the Pacific coast of North America will be lessened by nearly twice this great distance, or about 8250 miles The Suez canal brought London and Canton about 3000 miles nearer together by sea The ship railway would [illegible] than this the distance between New York the great American metropolis, and every [illegible] British Columbia. The American isthmus and the cordilleras constitute a narrow but almost impassable barrier to the interchange of the manufactures and productions of 40,000,000 of the people in the Mississippi valley and Atlantic states not only with those of 10,000,000 [illegible] living to the west of them, but with the others of the islands and coasts of the Pacific who are seemingly their nearest neighbors. The ship railway would give to the United States a [illegible] route between the Atlantic and Pacific ports scarcely 1000 miles longer than the railway between New York and San Francisco, and [illegible] would give to the vast valley of the Mississippi [illegible] equivalent to the discharge of its mighty river direct into the Pacific. A work designed to confer such great benefits on the commerce of the world should commend itself with especial force to this country, with its [illegible] ship service

A BALZAC SECRET SOCIETY

Each member was called a cheval, and the [illegible] convening the meetings displayed [illegible] a horse with the notification [illegible] tel endroit The rendezvous was often changed as Balzac considered that the secret of the existence of such [illegible] should be kept a profound mystery [illegible] occasionally went so far as to pretend when a cheval was met in society that he had never seen him before. The aim of the society may be described in the exaggerated language of its founder Each member was to be united with a newspaper which would [illegible] to bring its forces at command to bear upon the fulfillment of some social end in the world "I intend" said Balzac "that [illegible] designate among ourselves a public [illegible] he shall be appointed when we [illegible] he shall be appointed, [illegible] he shall be appointed a pro[illegible] he shall be appointed I assure you" he added "that this is really the way in which the world is governed, it seems to go freely of its own accord beneath its [illegible] but in truth it has to yield to the [illegible] the spur to the whip, or the pressure of the [illegible] Of course the members were to take care of each other [illegible] was to insure undying retribution from all the others The Cheval Rouge was never to pardon An offender was forthwith to be handed over to [illegible] saws, pulleys, thumbscrews and boots familiar to the lower journalism Alas! the grand scheme came to nothing Gozlan [illegible] says that the reason was that the horses could not pay for their oats [illegible] organization which was to possess itself of all things fell to pieces because [illegible] was considered too much for a dinner. But Gozlan more truly perhaps—points out as the cause of collapse, that the members were never especially cordial with one another and that none but Balzac himself possessed a robust faith in the possibility of the idea being carried out Merle put off his hope of a library till the other world and beyond a few newspaper articles nothing remained to show traces of a combination that was to have dominated literary Paris "The signboard indeed" wrote Gozlan "perhaps remains, braving time and revolutions, the damp of the Seine and the dryness of the summer. The stallion may still paw the air and [illegible] with vermilion the delighted eyes of those who travel from the La Tournelle bridge to the Jardin des Plantes So [illegible] however is the idea of an association of the kind that we believe we are not wrong in saying that an attempt to revive the Cheval Rouge though not under that name, was made a short time ago in London itself—[Belgravia

CURIOUS PAYMENT FOR LAND

Gloves of various kinds were frequently presented in service for lands Thus, two farms at Carlcoats in Yorkshire paid "the one a right hand and the other a left-hand glove yearly and some lands in Elmsall in the same county were held of the king by the service of paying at the castle of Pontefract one pair of gloves furred with fox skin or eightpence yearly," while the manor of Elston in Nottingham, was rendered two pairs of gloves, together with a pound of cummin seed and a steel needle Needles are met with several times but one instance must here suffice—when Roger some time tailor to our lord the king held lands in Hallingbury by paying at the king's exchequer a silver needle yearly" Still more curious [illegible] the service for certain lands at Rode Northampton, which consisted in finding one horse of the price of 5s and one sack of the price of 5 ½d with one small pin for 40 days" Probably the "small pin" was similar to the [illegible] noticed above and was used to fasten or attach the sack which may have been employed to carry fodder to the horse That the horses were tolerably cared for even in those days seems to be proved by the fact that the manor of Cherbergh, in Dorset was held by the service of one horse-comb price 4d to be paid yearly, and that certain lands in the hundred of [illegible] in the same county, were held of our lord the king by the sergeanty of finding a certain horse-comb, or curry-comb" etc Among other miscellaneous services by which lands were held may be mentioned certain instances of hose. Thus Cottington in Nottingham, was held by the service of presenting to the king a pair of scarlet hose yearly, Eldredfield, in Worcester was held by rendering to Robert earl of Gloucester hose of scarlet on his birthday and Henley in Warwick was held by Edmund Lord Stafford, by the service of 3s or a pair of scarlet hose—[Cornhill Magazine

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE

Daily per month

Daily with Sunday per month

Daily per year

Daily with Sunday per year

Sunday per year

Sunday and Weekly per year

The Weekly per year

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted

Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

PILES. ITCHING PILES.

VOL 24 NO 7[illegible]

E. H. G

KEY HAVANA

NONE BETTER.

ESBERG, BAC

Sole Agents,

AINSWORTH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Third and Oak

A Safe Deposit Department

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED

Capital and Reserve $ 300 000

Head Office [illegible] London

Portland Branch 48 First St

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business

The Portland Savings Bank

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND

Mortgage Savings Bank

OF OREGON

INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

Bank of British Columbia.

Head Office

Willamette Savings Bank

PAYS INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

Wove-Wire Mattresses

GEORGE M. PARKER

Portland Or.

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

CHINESE & JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

STUDENTS ADMITTED ANY DAY